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The Rifle Brigade chronicle

Great Britain. Army. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)

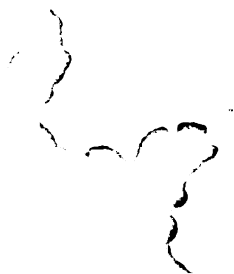


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COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER,
LATE RIFLE BRIGADE

ASSISTED BY
LIEUTENANT MAURICE WHITE,
LATE RIFLE BRIGADE

London:
JOHN BALE, SON & DANIELSSON, LTD.
OXFORD HOUSE,
1, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.

—
1906



THE
RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE
FOR 1905.

(SIXTEENTH YEAR.)



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1905

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

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HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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Rifle Brigade Calendar, 1906.

Compiled by Colonel Willoughby Verner.

JANUARY.

- 1 **M** —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before NEW ORLEANS. 1874.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
- 2 **Tu** —1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDER (Mohmund Expedition). 1874.—Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
- 3 **W** —1809.—1st Bn. at Action of CACABELOS (Retreat of Corunna); Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his orderly.
- 4 **Th** —1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. lost a few men. 1852.—Troopship *Megara* on fire, with 1st Bn. on board. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at Futtchgurh (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).
- 5 **F** —1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Constantino.
- 6 **S** —1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in repelling **Great Attack on Ladysmith**; Lieut. Hall and 18 Riflemen killed, Major Thesiger, Capts. Mills, Bid-dulph, Stephens, Lieuts. Maclachlan, C. E. Harrison and 37 Riflemen wounded.
- 7 **S** —1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape (embarked at Dover on 2nd) (2nd Kaffir War). 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD.
- 8 **M** —1812.—1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of CIUDAD RODRIGO); 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at **Attack on Lines of New Orleans**; 1 officer and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 94 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 **Tu** —1812.—1st Bn. at Siege of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
- 10 **W** —1809.—1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of CORUNNA. 1854.—1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape.
- 11 **Th** —1819.—2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near Kei River (1st Kaffir War); Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.
- 12 **F** —1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 2nd Bn. reached Vigo and embarked.
- 13 **S** —1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside ANTWERP. French driven into Antwerp.
- 14 **S** —1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 1st Bn. engaged.
- 15 **M** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA (Indian Mutiny).

JANUARY.

- 16 Tu**—1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at MALDONADO, near Monte Video; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. 1809.—**Battle of Corunna**; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days' retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.) 1901.—1st Bn. affair at Boschman's Krantz; 12 R. wdd.
- 17 W**—1800.—Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Battle of ABU KLEA, Soudan.
- 18 Th**—1879.—6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition.
- 19 F**—1812.—**Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo**; 1st and 2nd Bns. present; Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of EL GUBAT, Soudan.
- 20 S**—1807.—Sortie from MONTE VIDEO repulsed; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.
- 21 S**—1809.—2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after Retreat of Corunna sailed for England.
- 22 M**—1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by QUEEN VICTORIA.
- 23 Tu**—1890.—4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. *Malabar*, having made good damages caused by collision off Cape Trafalgar on 19th.
- 24 W**—1812.—Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1807-1812.)
- 25 Th**—1879.—4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar. 1900.—Battle of Spion Kop.
- 26 F**—1859.—Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurtpure.
- 27 S**—1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, BURMA.
- 28 S**—1879.—4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).
- 29 M**—1855.—105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL.
- 30 Tu**—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga.
- 31 W**—1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL, Ashantee; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

FEBRUARY.

- 1 Th**—1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **DONK**, Holland; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo.
- 2 F** —1814.—4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of **MEXEM**; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1900.—Capt. Mills, 2nd Bn., died at Ladysmith, of wounds received on Jan. 6th.
- 3 S** —1807.—3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at **Storming of Monte Video**; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1874.—2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee.
- 4 S** —1814.—Sortie from Antwerp repelled (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at **ORDAHU**, Ashantee; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied. 1903.—4th Bn. returned from S. Africa.
- 5 M** —1874.—2nd Bn. at **COOMASSIE**. 1900.—1st Bn. at **Action of Vaal Krantz**; 9 Riflemen killed, Capts. Talbot, Tharp, Lieuts. Ellis, Blewitt, Sir T. Cuninghame and 69 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 Tu**—1874.—2nd Bn. left Coomassie. 1900.—1st Bn. withdrawn from **Vaal Krantz**.
- 7 W** —1814.—French sortie from **ANTWERP** repulsed (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from **Bazar Valley Expedition**.
- 8 Th**—1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from **Kunar Expedition**.
- 9 F** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at **SIDHA GHAT**, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 S** —1815.—3rd Bn. at surrender of **FORT BOYER**, Mobile Expedition.
- 11 S** —1847.—1st Bn. at skirmish on the **FISH RIVER** (1st Kaffir War).
- 12 M** —1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Tarifa, Spain. 1900.—Action at Dekiel's Drift; Capt. Majendie, 2nd in command, Roberts' Horse, killed.
- 13 Tu**—1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching.
- 14 W** —1867.—Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—4th Bn. returned from **Jowaki Expedition**.

FEBRUARY.

- 15 Th**—1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—Relief of Kimberley.
- 16 F**—1816.—The 95th Rifle Corps taken out of the Line and styled the "Rifle Brigade."
- 17 S**—1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive ; commencement of Campaign.
- 18 S**—1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeçiras. 1900.—1st Bn. at **Action of Monte Cristo**; 4 Riflemen killed, Capts. A. D. Stewart, Bentinck, and 23 Riflemen wounded.
- 19 M**—1820.—F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, *vice* Sir David Dundas. 1855.—Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea.
- 20 Tu**—1806.—1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth.
- 21 W**—1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked.
- 22 Th**—1826.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta. 1900.—114th Day of **Siege of Ladysmith**. Lieut. Pearson died of enteric.
- 23 F**—1900.—Fighting on Tugela, 1st Bn., 7 Riflemen wounded. Rifle Battalion (Reservists 2nd Bn.), 4 Riflemen killed, 2nd Lieuts. Baker-Carr and Dumaresq and 32 Riflemen wounded.
- 24 S**—1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeçiras. 1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at **VILLE NAVE**. 1855.—Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn. 1900.—1st Bn. on Tugela, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. Stone, Lieut. Digby and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 25 S**—1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Tarifa. 1879.—4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition.
- 26 M**—1814.—Passage of the **GAVE DU PAU**, 2nd and 3rd Bns.
- 27 Tu**—1810.—1st Bn. at skirmish at **BARBA DEL PUERCO**. 1814.—**Battle of Orthez**; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present. 1900.—Cronjé surrendered. 1st Bn. at **Action of Pieter's Hill**; 12 Riflemen killed, Capt. and Adj. Long, and 2nd Lieut. Buxton and 54 Riflemen wounded.
- 28 W**—1801.—Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. *St. George* (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen. 1900.—**Relief of Ladysmith**. During Siege 2nd Bn. had 4 officers and 38 Riflemen killed or died of wounds, 9 officers and 114 Riflemen wounded, 1 officer and 34 Riflemen died of disease. 1st Bn. had 25 Riflemen killed and 15 officers and 153 Riflemen wounded.

MARCH.

- 1 **Th**—1811.—2 Cos. of 2nd and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas.
- 2 **F** —1843.—1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu. 1896.—Rifle Company, Mounted Infantry, 3 officers and 60 Riflemen, 2nd and 4th Bns. embarked for S. Africa (Matabele War).
- 3 **S** —1811.—3rd Bn. formed advanced guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer. 1900.—1st Bn. marched through **Ladysmith** and bivouacked under Surprise Hill.
- 4 **S** —1811.—Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil. 1889.—4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (BURMA).
- 5 **M** —1811.—**Battle of Barrosa**; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present; Capt. Knipe and 19 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **Tu**—1811.—Massena retreated from Santarem; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow.
- 7 **W** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena, Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 8 **Th**—1811.—French dislodged from **PAIALVO**, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
- 9 **F** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **LUCKNOW**; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
- 10 **S** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow.
- 11 **S** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before **Lucknow**; Capt. Thynne and 2 Riflemen killed, Lieut. Cooper and 17 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 **M** —1811.—Combat of the **Redinha**; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
- 13 **Tu**—1801.—Battle of **MANDORA**, Egypt. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wounded. 1900.—**Bloemfontein** occupied.
- 14 **W** —1811.—Action near **Casal Nova**; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).
- 15 **Th**—1811.—Combat at **FONZE DE ARONCE**; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded (no return).
- 16 **F** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near **SUPREE**, Indian Mutiny.

MARCH.

- 17 S** —1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of second Siege of BADAJOZ. 1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast.
- 18 S** —1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish at PONTE DE MARCELLA.
- 19 M** —1810.—Combat at **Barba del Puerco**; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 3 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. 1812.—Sortie from Badajoz repelled.
- 20 Tu**—1814.—**Action of Tarbes**, fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 W** —1801.—Battle of ALEXANDRIA; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" engaged. 1855.—2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea.
- 22 Th**—1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen.
- 23 F** —1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from Sebastopol. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow.
- 24 S** —1881.—4th Bn.; Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi.
- 25 S** —1815.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
- 26 M** —1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of FORT PICURINA, Badajoz; the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.
- 27 Tu**—1814.—3rd Bn. drove the French from TOURNEFEUILLE; a few Riflemen wounded.
- 28 W** —1811.—1st Bn. drove the French from FREIXADAS; Lieut. and Adj. James Stewart killed.
- 29 Th**—1811.—1st Bn. engaged. French driven from GUARDA.
- 30 F** —1815.—1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai. 1852.—1st Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, after 3 months' passage on H.M. steamship *Megara* (2nd Kaffir War).
- 31 S** —1811.—Siege of BADAJOZ; 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

APRIL.

- 1 **S** —1800.—**First Parade** of the “**Experimental Corps of Riflemen**” at Horsham Barracks. 1855.—3rd Bn. formed for the second time at Haslar, from drafts from depôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.
- 2 **M** —1801.—**Battle of Copenhagen.** Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board **Lord Nelson's Fleet.** Lt. and Adj. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **Tu** 1811.—Action near **Sabugal**; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present. Lieut. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 14 Riflemen wounded.
- 4 **W** —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War. 1879.—4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition, returned to Jellalabad. 1889.—4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned (BURMA).
- 5 **Th**—1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny; officers and 100 men from the 2nd, and the same from the 3rd Bn., and 200 Sikhs, Major Ross (now General Sir John Ross) in command.
- 6 **F** —1812.—**Storming of Badajoz**; Major O'Hare, 8 officers and 57 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 225 Riflemen wounded. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn., took part in attack.
- 7 **S** —1889.—4th Bn.; Phunkan Column started (BURMA).
- 8 **S** —1808.—8 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden. 1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipoli.
- 9 **M** —1855.—Second bombardment of SEBASTOPOL commenced; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 Riflemen of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 Riflemen killed.
- 10 **Tu** —1814.—**Battle of Toulouse**; all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen killed and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **W** 1812.—All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid.
- 12 **Th**—1859.—2nd Bn. at skirmish at AKOUMA, Indian Mutiny.
- 13 **F** —**Good Friday.** 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BAREE, Indian Mutiny.
- 14 **S** —1859.—Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah.
- 15 **S** —**Easter Sunday.** 1879.—4th Bn. at Safed Sung.

APRIL.

- 16 M** —*Bank Holiday.* 1814.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult.
- 17 Tu**—1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died. 1856.—1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders.
- 18 W**—1863.—Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, *vice* Lord Seaton.
- 19 Th**—1815.—1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium.
- 20 F**—1815.—Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium. 1855.—Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol.
- 21 S**—1854.—2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipoli.
- 22 S**—1855.—Russians driven from the **Rifle-pits, Sebastopol.** Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the **V.C.** for gallantry on this occasion.
- 23 M**—1811.—1st Bn. defended the Bridge of Marialva, near GALLEGOS; French repulsed.
- 24 Tu**—1855.—The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted.
- 25 W**—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the GOGRA JUNGLE.
- 26 Th**—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore.
- 27 F**—1811.—1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva. 1815.—6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
- 28 S**—1825.—Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bns. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies.
- 29 S**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War); 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 M**—1814.—All 3 Bns. cantoned in villages on the Lower Garonne.

MAY.

- 1 **Tu**—1850.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur born. 1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn.
- 2 **W**—1811.—3rd Bn. at combat at FUENTES D'ONOR; 1 officer and 9 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **Th**—1855.—199th day of Siege of Sebastopol.
- 4 **F**—1809.—The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen. 1881.—4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier.
- 5 **S**—1811.—Battle of Fuentes d'Onor; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 Riflemen killed, 13 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **S**—1805.—The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, by draft of 21 sergts. 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.
- 7 **M**—1843.—The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover.
- 8 **Tu**—1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipoli.
- 9 **W**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged near NUGGUR, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 **Th**—1881.—4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, WAZIRILAND.
- 11 **F**—1811.—Sortie from Badajoz.
- 12 **S**—1811.—Skirmish near ESPEJA; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 13 **S**—1815.—6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at NUGGUR.
- 14 **M**—1815.—1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels. 1890.—Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 15 **Tu**—1800.—The "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest.

MAY.

- 16 W**—1854.—1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "Service" and 4 "Depôt."
- 17 Th**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).
- 18 F**—1854.—2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.).
- 19 S**—1874.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia.
- 20 S**—1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden.
- 21 M**—1813.—All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 Cos. per Bn. on account of heavy casualties in campaign of 1812.
- 22 Tu**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at GOWLOWLEE.
- 23 W**—1858.—Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE.
- 24 Th**—1856.—Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava.
- 25 F**—1809.—1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 1854.—2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan.
- 26 S**—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna.
- 27 S**—1812.—Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."
- 28 M**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).
- 29 Tu**—1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna. 1880.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief.
- 30 W**—1815.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.
- 31 Th**—1854.—2nd Bn. encamped at Varna.

JUNE.

- 1 **F** —1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny; formed 5th April, 1858. 1901.—Fight near Blesbok Spruit; Lieut. C. H. Dillon (Mounted Infantry) wounded (died on 8th at Standerton).
- 2 **S** —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition, returned to Rawal Pindi. 1902.—Peace proclaimed. End of S. African War.
- 3 **S** —~~Unit~~ **Sunday**. 1837.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia. 1852.—2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.
- 4 **M** —*Bank Holiday*. 1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balacava, in H.M.S. *Apollo*, for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 113 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by wounds and disease, and 353 invalided.
- 5 **Tu**—1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.
- 6 **W** —1854.—Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign"! 1900.—**Pretoria** occupied.
- 7 **Th**—1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish camp at St. Pedro, near **Monte Video**; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, **SEBASTOPOL**.
- 8 **F** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd. Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.—2nd Bn. embarked at Balacava for England at termination of Crimean War.
- 9 **S** —1854.—Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
- 10 **S** —1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.
- 11 **M** —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerge, in pursuit of the French.
- 12 **Tu**—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the **HORMUZA**.
- 13 **W** —1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action of **NAWABGUNGE**; one officer and 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 14 **Th**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. (*vide* 13th) at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.
- 15 **F** —1813.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.
- 16 **S** —1815.—**Action of Quatre Bras**; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 51 Riflemen wounded.

JUNE.

- 17 S** —1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.
- 18 M** —1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 13 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—**BATTLE OF WATERLOO**—6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 Riflemen killed, 13 officers and 124 Riflemen wounded; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 179 Riflemen wounded; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 36 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—**Attack on the Redan**; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 89 Riflemen wounded.
- 19 Tu**—1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Private Flannery, 1st Bn., found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis, Sebastopol.
- 20 W** —1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 21 Th**—1813.—**Battle of Vittoria**. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the *first* French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded.
- 22 F** —1815.—Napoleon I. abdicated. Allies marching on Paris. 1897.—2nd Bn. at Diamond Jubilee of H.M. the Queen.
- 23 S** —1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at ECHARRI-ARANEZ; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.
- 24 S** —1813.—Pursuit of French after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA, and captured the *last* gun of the French army.
- 25 M** —1855.—252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol.
- 26 Tu**—1857.—Queen Victoria presented the **V.C.** to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bourchier, Capt. W. J. Cuninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.
- 27 W** —1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.
- 28 Th**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1837.—2nd Bn. at Coronation of Queen Victoria.
- 29 F** —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad. 1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.
- 30 S** —1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

JULY.

- 1 **S** — 1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
- 2 **M** — 1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish at Passo Chico, and drove them into Buenos Ayres; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 Riflemen wounded. 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.
- 3 **Tu** — 1809.—The 1st Bn., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "**The Light Brigade**," under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's picquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.
- 4 **W** — 1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near BUENOS AYRES; 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.
- 5 **Th** — 1807.—**Attack on Buenos Ayres**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 139 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **F** — 1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
- 7 **S** — 1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army **marched into Paris** after Waterloo. The *first man to enter* was Lieut. and Adj. Smith, of 2nd Bn. The *first corps to enter* was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.
- 8 **S** — 1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.
- 9 **M** — 1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.
- 10 **Tu** — 1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.
- 11 **W** — 1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 132 Riflemen killed in action, and 353 died of disease (574 men wounded).
- 12 **Th** — 1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Malta for Egypt.
- 13 **F** — 1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.
- 14 **S** — 1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon. 1890.—Rifle Caps issued to 2nd Bn.

JULY.

- 15 S** —1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of **SANTA BARBARA**.
- 16 M** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland). 1898.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cairo.
- 17 Tu** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at **end of Peninsular War**.
- 18 W** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.
- 19 Th** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the **GUARENA**.
- 20 F** —1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland (**WALCHEREN EXPEDITION**).
- 21 S** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca.
- 22 S** —1812.—**Battle of Salamanca**. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
- 23 M** —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the **TORMES River**.
- 24 Tu** —1810.—**Combat of the Coa**; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 55 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the **WATERKLOOF**.
- 25 W** —1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" Cos.
- 26 Th** —1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.
- 27 F** —1809.—The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Navalmaral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
- 28 S** —1809.—The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. **Battle of Talavera**; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.
- 29 S** —1809.—The **Light Division reached Talavera** early in the morning after having **marched 62 miles in 26 hours**. 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn. and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.
- 30 M** —1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
- 31 Tu** —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near **FLUSHING**; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 1 **W**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at **BRIDGE OF JINCI**, Spain.
- 2 **Th**—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at **ECHALAR**, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Col.-in-Chief, died.
- 3 **F**—1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near **FLUSHING**. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief. — H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.), Mounted Infantry, at Storming of Makoni's Kraal, S. Africa; 1 Rifleman wounded.
- 4 **S**—1810.—“**The Light Division**” formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).
- 5 **S**—1885.—Rifle Company, Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).
- 6 **M**—*Bank Holiday*. 1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.
- 7 **Tu**—1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).
- 8 **W**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.
- 9 **Th**—1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.
- 10 **F**—1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1902.—Coronation Day.
- 11 **S**—1809.—**Flushing** surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 **S**—1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Canterbury on return from 1st Kaffir War.
- 13 **M**—1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) **marched into Madrid**.
- 14 **Tu**—1855.—302nd day of siege of Sebastopol.
- 15 **W**—1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French picquets at Obidos; **first affair in the Peninsular War**; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Capitulation of **WALCHEREN**.
- 16 **Th**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of Army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley.
- 17 **F**—1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside **COPENHAGEN**; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded. 1808.—**Battle of Roleia**; 2nd Bn. lost 17 Riflemen killed, and 3 officers and 30 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 18 S** —1877.—4th Bn. first paraded with Martini-Henry rifles.
- 19 S** —1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal, and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8). 1898.—2nd Bn. left the Atbara for Khartoum.
- 20 M** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE, 3rd Bn. engaged at NASSREGUNGE.
- 21 Tu** —1808.—**Battle of Vimiera**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded. 1811.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined Light Division.
- 22 W** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1880.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. *Jumna* for India.
- 23 Th** —1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.
- 24 F** —1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAR EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. sent 2 officers and 50 men.
- 25 S** —**Regimental Birthday**. 1800.—**Experimental Corps of Riflemen** landed at FERROL, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—**The Rifle Corps** formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.
- 26 S** —1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, from effects of Corunna campaign.
- 27 M** —1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—2nd Bn. at **Storming of Bergendal**. Cpts. W. Steward, Lysley and E. Campbell and 23 Riflemen killed or died of wounds. Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe, Cpts. Alexander and H. Maitland, Lieut. Turner, 2nd Lieut. Basset and 51 Riflemen wounded. Rifleman E. Durrant awarded the **V.C.**
- 28 Tu** —1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
- 29 W** —1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KIOGE, Denmark. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of **Boem Platz**. Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 Th** —1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.
- 31 F** —1803.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—**Storming of San Sebastian**; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. Defence of the Bridge of Vera by all 3 Bns.; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1 **S** —1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen (volunteers from 2nd Bn.) covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 2 **S** —1898.—**Battle of Khartoum.** 2nd Bn. engaged. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **M** —1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast (**ASHANTEE EXPEDITION**).
- 4 **Tu**—1854.—349th day of siege of Sebastopol.
- 5 **W** —1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.
- 6 **Th**—1839.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.
- 7 **F** —1807.—Surrender of **Copenhagen.** 1854.—1st Bn. landed at Varna.
- 8 **S** —1855.—**Final Attack on Sebastopol;** 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 **S** —1855.—**Sebastopol entered by the Allies.** Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.
- 10 **M** —1855.—The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches during the Siege of Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed, and 143 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **Tu**—1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.
- 12 **W** —1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, *en route* for Spain. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Khartoum.
- 13 **Th**—1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of **FORT MANDAULA.** 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 14 **F** —1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from **WALCHEREN EXPEDITION**, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.
- 15 **S** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the **WATERKLOOF.**

SEPTEMBER.

- 16 S** —1810.—Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.
- 17 M** —1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn. 1901.—Fight near Dejager's Drift, Lieut. Blewitt (Mounted Infantry) killed.
- 18 Tu** —1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
- 19 W** —1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.
- 20 Th** —1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.—Battle of the Alma; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 F** —1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera. 1898.—2nd Bn. embarked at Alexandria for Crete.
- 22 S** —1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 23 S** —1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1897.—2nd Bn. embarked for Malta.
- 24 M** —1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.
- 25 Tu** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.
- 26 W** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava.
- 27 Th** —1810.—Battle of Busaco; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.
- 28 F** —1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.
- 29 S** —~~Michaelmas~~ Day. 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.
- 30 S** —1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27th Sept.

OCTOBER.

- 1 **M** —1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.
- 2 **Tu** —1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, Sebastopol, where it remained during the siege. 1899.—2nd. Bn. left Crete for S. Africa.
- 3 **W** —1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal.
- 4 **Th** —1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.
- 5 **F** —1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.
- 6 **S** —1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.
- 7 **S** —1813.—Forcing the Pass of Vera; all three Battalions engaged. Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
- 8 **M** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green, who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 **Tu** —1833.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia. 1900.—Det. 1st Bn. engaged at Vlakkfontein. Capts. A. D. Stewart and Paget and 1 Rifleman killed, 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 **W** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.
- 11 **Th** —1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.
- 12 **F** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans. 1854.—Pte. Wheatley won the **V.C.** by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.
- 13 **S** —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.
- 14 **S** —1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.
- 15 **M** —1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

OCTOBER.

- 16 Tu**—1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol. 1895.—Capt. F. E. Lawrence killed at MGOBANI, E. Africa, whilst on Special Service.
- 17 W**—1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.
- 18 Th**—1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advance guard of army moving on Bremen.
- 19 F**—1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.
- 20 S**—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SUKBETA (Indian Mutiny). 1899.—Action of **Talana Hill**. Lieut.-Col. John Sherston, D.S.O., killed.
- 21 S**—1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of **FORT BIRWAH**; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded, 3rd Bn. at Skirmish of **KHOATH KHAS**.
- 22 M**—1873.—4th Bn. sailed for India.
- 23 Tu**—1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged at **KHURGURH**, Indian Mutiny.
- 24 W**—1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 25 Th**—1854.—Battle of **Balaclava**; Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
- 26 F**—1805.—1st Bn. entered **BREMEN**. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet engaged in obstinate fight in **CAREENAGE RAVINE**.
- 27 S**—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at **MITHARDEN**, Indian Mutiny.
- 28 S**—1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree. 1899.—1st Bn. embarked at Southampton for South Africa.
- 29 M**—1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at **ARANJUEZ**; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles. 1902.—1st Bn. landed at Portsmouth from S. Africa.
- 30 Tu**—1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived at Ladysmith, and engaged at **Lombard's Kop**, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 31 W**—1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

NOVEMBER.

- 1 Th**—1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol. 1899.—General Sir Redvers Buller and Staff landed at Cape Town. 2nd Bn. at Ladysmith. Commencement of Siege.
- 2 F**—1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.
- 3 S**—1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.
- 4 S**—1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, the first of the Rifle Brigade who ever served in India.
- 5 M**—1854.—Battle of Inkerman; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 Tu**—1814.—1 Company 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders. 1899.—Skirmish outside of Ladysmith.
- 7 W**—1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
- 8 Th**—1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
- 9 F**—1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against FORT AMETHIE. 1899.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged on Observation Hill, Ladysmith, 2nd Lieut. Lethbridge and 1 Rifleman killed, and 4 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 S**—1813.—Battle of the Nivelle; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 S**—1853.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. *Simoom* at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.
- 12 M**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain.
- 13 Tu**—1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen. 1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1873.—2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.
- 14 W**—1854.—Great storm at Balaclava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours. 1897.—3rd Bn. arrived at Rawal Pindi from Tochi (3 officers and 117 Riflemen died from disease between August and December).
- 15 Th**—1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

NOVEMBER.

- 16 F** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark.
- 17 S** —1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874.—2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.
- 18 S** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
- 19 M** —1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."
- 20 Tu** —1854.—Gallant Exploit at the Rife Pits, Sebastopol; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bouchier and Cuninghame got the **V.C.** and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.
- 21 W** —1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at BAYONNE. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; capture of Ali Masjid.
- 22 Th** —1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn.
- 23 F** —1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at ARCANGUES; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 24 S** —1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.
- 25 S** —1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja; close of the campaign. 1899.—1st Bn. landed at Durban.
- 26 M** —1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. in action before CAWNPORE. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH.
- 27 Tu** —1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the GWALIOR Contingent, 3 officers wounded. 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpore (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.
- 28 W** —1857.—Action at Cawnpore; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 Th** —1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at CAWNPORE; 3 Riflemen killed and 3 officers and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on JOWAKI EXPEDITION.
- 30 F** —1839.—Percussion Brunswick rifle issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Baker rifle.

JULY.

- 1 **S** —1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
- 2 **M** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish at Passo Chico, and drove them into Buenos Ayres; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 Riflemen wounded. 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.
- 3 **Tu** —1809.—The 1st Bn., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "**The Light Brigade**," under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's picquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.
- 4 **W** —1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near BUENOS AYRES; 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.
- 5 **Th** —1807.—**Attack on Buenos Ayres**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 139 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **F** —1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
- 7 **S** —1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army **marched into Paris** after Waterloo. *The first man to enter* was Lieut. and Adjut. Smith, of 2nd Bn. *The first corps to enter* was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.
- 8 **S** —1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.
- 9 **M** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.
- 10 **Tu** —1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.
- 11 **W** —1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 132 Riflemen killed in action, and 353 died of disease (574 men wounded).
- 12 **Th** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Malta for Egypt.
- 13 **F** —1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.
- 14 **S** —1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon. 1890.—Rifle Caps issued to 2nd Bn.

JULY.

- 15 **§** —1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of SANTA BARBARA.
- 16 **M** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland). 1898.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cairo.
- 17 **Tu**—1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at **end of Peninsular War.**
- 18 **W** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.
- 19 **Th**—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the GUARENA.
- 20 **F** —1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland (WALCHEREN EXPEDITION).
- 21 **S** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca.
- 22 **§** —1812.—**Battle of Salamanca.** All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
- 23 **M** —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the TORMES River.
- 24 **Tu**—1810.—**Combat of the Coa**; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 55 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the WATER-KLOOF.
- 25 **W** —1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" Cos.
- 26 **Th**—1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.
- 27 **F** —1809.—The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Navalmoral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
- 28 **S** —1809.—The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. **Battle of Talavera**; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.
- 29 **§** —1809.—The **Light Division reached Talavera** early in the morning after having **marched 62 miles in 26 hours.** 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn. and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.
- 30 **M** —1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
- 31 **Tu**—1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near FLUSHING; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 1 **W**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at **BRIDGE OF JINCI**, Spain.
- 2 **Th**—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at **ECHALAR**, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Col.-in-Chief, died.
- 3 **F**—1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near **FLUSHING**. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief. — H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.), Mounted Infantry, at Storming of Makoni's Kraal, S. Africa; 1 Rifleman wounded.
- 4 **S**—1810.—“**The Light Division**” formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).
- 5 **S**—1885.—Rifle Company, Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).
- 6 **M**—*Bank Holiday*. 1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.
- 7 **Tu**—1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).
- 8 **W**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.
- 9 **Th**—1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.
- 10 **F**—1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1902.—Coronation Day.
- 11 **S**—1809.—**Flushing** surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 **S**—1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to **Canterbury** on return from 1st Kaffir War.
- 13 **M**—1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) **marched into Madrid**.
- 14 **Tu**—1855.—302nd day of siege of Sebastopol.
- 15 **W**—1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French picquets at Obidos; **first affair in the Peninsular War**; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Capitulation of **WALCHEREN**.
- 16 **Th**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of Army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley.
- 17 **F**—1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside **COPENHAGEN**; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded. 1808.—**Battle of Roleia**; 2nd Bn. lost 17 Riflemen killed, and 3 officers and 30 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 18 S** —1877.—4th Bn. first paraded with Martini-Henry rifles.
- 19 S** —1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal, and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8). 1898.—2nd Bn. left the Atbara for Khartoum.
- 20 M** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE, 3rd Bn. engaged at NASSREGUNGE.
- 21 Tu** —1808.—**Battle of Vimiera**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded. 1811.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined Light Division.
- 22 W** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1890.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. *Jumna* for India.
- 23 Th** —1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.
- 24 F** —1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAR EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. sent 2 officers and 50 men.
- 25 S** —**Regimental Birthday**. 1800.—Experimental Corps of Riflemen landed at Ferrol, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—The Rifle Corps formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.
- 26 S** —1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, from effects of Corunna campaign.
- 27 M** —1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—2nd Bn. at **Storming of Bergendal**. Capts. W. Steward, Lysley and E. Campbell and 23 Riflemen killed or died of wounds. Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe, Capts. Alexander and H. Maitland, Lieut. Turner, 2nd Lieut. Basset and 51 Riflemen wounded. Rifleman E. Durrant awarded the **V.C.**
- 28 Tu** —1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
- 29 W** —1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KIOGE, Denmark. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of **Boem Platz**. Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 Th** —1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.
- 31 F** —1803.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—**Storming of San Sebastian**; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. **Defence of the Bridge of Vera** by all 3 Bns.; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1 S** —1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen (volunteers from 2nd Bn.) covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 2 S** —1898.—**Battle of Khartoum.** 2nd Bn. engaged. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 M** —1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast (**ASHANTEE EXPEDITION**).
- 4 Tu** —1854.—349th day of siege of Sebastopol.
- 5 W** —1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.
- 6 Th** —1839.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.
- 7 F** —1807.—Surrender of **Copenhagen.** 1854.—1st Bn. landed at Varna.
- 8 S** —1855.—**Final Attack on Sebastopol;** 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on **REDAN;** Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 S** —1855.—**Sebastopol entered by the Allies.** Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.
- 10 M** —1855.—The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches during the Siege of Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed, and 143 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 Tu** —1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.
- 12 W** —1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, *en route* for Spain. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Khartoum.
- 13 Th** —1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of **FORT MANDLA.** 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 14 F** —1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from **WALCHEREN EXPEDITION**, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.
- 15 S** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the **WATERKLOOF.**

SEPTEMBER.

- 16 S** —1810.—Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.
- 17 M** —1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn. 1901.—Fight near Dejager's Drift, Lieut. Blewitt (Mounted Infantry) killed.
- 18 Tu**—1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
- 19 W** —1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.
- 20 Th**—1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.—Battle of the Alma; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 F** —1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera. 1898.—2nd Bn. embarked at Alexandria for Crete.
- 22 S** —1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 23 S** —1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1897.—2nd Bn. embarked for Malta.
- 24 M** —1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.
- 25 Tu**—1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.
- 26 W**—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balacava.
- 27 Th**—1810.—Battle of Busaco; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.
- 28 F** —1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.
- 29 S** —~~Michaelmas~~ **Day**. 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balacava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.
- 30 S** —1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27th Sept.

OCTOBER.

- 1 **M** —1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.
- 2 **Tu** —1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, Sebastopol, where it remained during the siege. 1899.—2nd. Bn. left Crete for S. Africa.
- 3 **W** —1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal.
- 4 **Th** —1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.
- 5 **F** —1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.
- 6 **S** —1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.
- 7 **\$** —1813.—Forcing the Pass of Vera; all three Battalions engaged. Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
- 8 **M** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green, who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 **Tu** —1833.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia. 1900.—Det. 1st Bn. engaged at Vlakkfontein. Capts. A. D. Stewart and Paget and 1 Rifleman killed, 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 **W** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUEB. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.
- 11 **Th** —1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.
- 12 **F** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans. 1854.—Pte. Wheatley won the **V.C.** by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.
- 13 **S** —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.
- 14 **\$** —1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.
- 15 **M** —1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

OCTOBER.

- 16 Tu**—1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol. 1895.—Capt. F. E. Lawrence killed at MGOBANI, E. Africa, whilst on Special Service.
- 17 W**—1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.
- 18 Th**—1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advance guard of army moving on Bremen.
- 19 F**—1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.
- 20 S**—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SUKRETA (Indian Mutiny). 1899.—Action of **Talana Hill**. Lieut.-Col. John Sherston, D.S.O., killed.
- 21 S**—1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of **FORT BIRWAH**; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded, 3rd Bn. at Skirmish of **KHOATH KHAS**.
- 22 M**—1873.—4th Bn. sailed for India.
- 23 Tu**—1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged at **KHURGURH**, Indian Mutiny.
- 24 W**—1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 25 Th**—1854.—**Battle of Balaclava**; Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
- 26 F**—1805.—1st Bn. entered **BREMEN**. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet engaged in obstinate fight in **CAREENAGE RAVINE**.
- 27 S**—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at **MITHARDEN**, Indian Mutiny.
- 28 S**—1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree. 1899.—1st Bn. embarked at Southampton for South Africa.
- 29 M**—1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at **ARANJUEZ**; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles. 1902.—1st Bn. landed at Portsmouth from S. Africa.
- 30 Tu**—1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived at Ladysmith, and engaged at **Lombard's Kop**, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 31 W**—1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

NOVEMBER.

- 1 **Th**—1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol. 1899.—General Sir Redvers Buller and Staff landed at Cape Town. 2nd Bn. at Ladysmith. Commencement of Siege.
- 2 **F** —1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.
- 3 **S** —1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.
- 4 **S** —1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, the first of the Rifle Brigade who ever served in India.
- 5 **M** —1854.—Battle of Inkerman; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **Tu**—1814.—1 Company 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders. 1899.—Skirmish outside of Ladysmith.
- 7 **W** —1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
- 8 **Th**—1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
- 9 **F** —1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against FORT AMETHIE. 1899.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged on Observation Hill, Ladysmith, 2nd Lieut. Lethbridge and 1 Rifleman killed, and 4 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 **S** —1813.—Battle of the Nivelle; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **S** —1858.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. *Sinoom* at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.
- 12 **M** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain.
- 13 **Tu**—1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen. 1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1873.—2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.
- 14 **W** —1854.—Great storm at Balaclava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours. 1897.—3rd Bn. arrived at Rawal Pindi from Tochi (3 officers and 117 Riflemen died from disease between August and December).
- 15 **Th**—1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

NOVEMBER.

- 16 F** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark.
- 17 S** —1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874.—2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.
- 18 S** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
- 19 M** —1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."
- 20 Tu**—1854.—Gallant Exploit at the Rife Pits, Sebastopol; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bourchier and Cuninghame got the **V.C.** and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.
- 21 W**—1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at BAYONNE. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; capture of Ali Masjid.
- 22 Th**—1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn.
- 23 F** —1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at ARCANGUES; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 24 S** —1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.
- 25 S** —1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja; close of the campaign. 1899.—1st Bn. landed at Durban.
- 26 M** —1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. in action before CAWNPORE. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH.
- 27 Tu**—1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the GWALIOR Contingent, 3 officers wounded. 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtelpore (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.
- 28 W**—1857.—Action at Cawnpore; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 Th**—1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at CAWNPORE; 3 Riflemen killed and 3 officers and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on JOWAKI EXPEDITION.
- 30 F** —1839.—Percussion Brunswick rifle issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Baker rifle.

DECEMBER.

- 1 **S** —1857.—3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore.
- 2 **S** —1854.—Second parallel before Sebastopol opened; 1st Bn. picquet drove Russians out of the Advanced Trench; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **M** —1815.—3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais. 1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomrai.
- 4 **Tu** —1877.—4th Bn.: affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition.
- 5 **W** —1857.—3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore. 1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
- 6 **Th** —1857.—Final **Battle of Cawnpore**; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **BYRAM GHAT**. 3rd Bn. engaged at **FUTTEHPORE**.
- 7 **F** —1895.—1 officer and 25 men 2nd Bn. embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."
- 8 **S** —1877.—4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition.
- 9 **S** —1813.—Passage of the Nive: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged. 1814.—1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland.
- 10 **M** —1813.—**Battle of the Nive**; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **Tu** —1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at **SHAHGURH**. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra. 1899.—2nd Bn. **Night Sortie from Ladysmith**. Boer 4·7 howitzer captured and destroyed. Lieut. Fergusson and 15 Riflemen killed, Capt. Paley, Lieut. Davenport, Lieut. Turner, 2nd Lieut. Bond and 31 Riflemen wounded, 5 Riflemen (stretcher-bearers) taken prisoners.
- 12 **W** —1854.—Picquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back.
- 13 **Th** —1813.—Skirmish at **BASSUSSARI**, near the Nive. 1888.—4th Bn. detachment joined Karen Expedition (**BURMA**).
- 14 **F** —1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died 1888.—4th Bn.: Yoma Hill Column started (**BURMA**).
- 15 **S** —1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1899.—1st Bn. at **Battle of Colenso**, 2nd Lieut. Graham and 5 Riflemen wounded. Capt. Congreve wounded in trying to save guns and awarded the **V.C.**
- 16 **S** —1858.—3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced (**Trans-Gogra Campaign**). 1901.—4th Bn. embarked at Queenstown for South Africa.

DECEMBER.

- 17 M** —1814.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-Zoom.
- 18 Tu** —1813.—Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign of 1813.
- 19 W** —1815.—1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy.
- 20 Th** —1808.—The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiera), at Sahagun. 1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at **Defence of Tarifa**, 2 Riflemen killed, 16 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. at **Action of the Berea**, S. Africa; 3 Riflemen killed.
- 21 F** —1854.—Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed.
- 22 S** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at **New Orleans**; 23 Riflemen killed 3 officers and 59 Riflemen wounded (total loss over 1-5th of their number).
- 23 S** —1871.—Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn.
- 24 M** —1877.—4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on **Jowaki Expedition**.
- 25 Tu** —**Christmas Day**. 1802.—The **Rifle Corps** ordered to be numbered the "**Ninety-Fifth**." 1808.—Retreat of Corunna commenced; 1st Bn. on rear guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear guard with General Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded. 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged at **PUTABAH**.
- 26 W** —*Bank Holiday*. 1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at **CASTRO PIPA**. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **CHURDAH**; captured 5 guns. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged near **Greylingstad**; 11 Riflemen killed, Capt. Radclyffe, Lieut. M. White and 45 Riflemen wounded.
- 27 Th** —1858.—2nd Bn. at capture of **FORT MEDJIDIA**; 1 Rifleman killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 28 F** —1808.—Retreat of **CORUNNA**; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at **BENAVENTE**. 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans; 1 Rifleman killed, 4 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 S** —1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of **FORT ETAWAH**.
- 30 S** —1877.—4th Bn. arrived at **BORI PASS, Jowaki**; forced it next day.
- 31 M** —1810.—Assault on **Tarifa** by French repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 1 Rifleman killed, 1 Rifleman wounded. 1846.—1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river. 1858.—2nd Bn. in skirmish on the **Raptee**.

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS

OF

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

The KING.

Abercromby, *Hon. J.*, 62, Palmerston Place,
Edinboro', N.B.

à Court-Repington, Lt.-Col. C., *C.M.G.*,
Naval and Military Club

Adair, Capt. *Sir F. E. S., Bart.*, Naval and
Military Club

[5] Alexander, Col. B. F., Wilsley, Cran-
brook, Kent

Ames, Alfred, Esq., Junior United Service
Club

Ames, Frederick, Esq., Hawford Lodge,
Worcester

Annesley, Capt., A.S.E., 5, Leinster Gardens,
Hyde Park, W.

Bagot, Lieut.-Col. V. S., 26, Charles Street,
Berkeley Square, W.

[10] Balfour, Major Francis Walter, Fernie
Castle, Collessie, Fife, N.B.

Barnwell, Brigade-Surg. Tobias, Ashcombe,
Harrogate.

War Services, &c.

Afghan War, 1878 (medal
and clasp). *Sudan Ex-
pedition*, 1898 (medal and
2 clasps, Egyptian medal).
South Africa, 1899-1900
(Queen's medal and 3
clasps and *C.M.G.*).

Indian Mutiny, wounded
(medal & clasp). *Canada*,
1870 (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp).

South Africa, 1901-1902
(Queen's medal and 4
clasps).

Canada, 1866 and 1870
(medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp and Turkish
medal).

Egyptian Expedition, 1882
(medal and clasp and
Bronze Star).

War Services, &c.

Bateman-Hanbury, Major *Hon. E. R.*,
Boodles', St. James' Street, S.W.

Bentinck, Major W. G., *D.S.O.*

South Africa, 1899-1902 ;
wounded (Queen's medal
and 6 clasps, King's
medal and 2 clasps,
D.S.O.).

Bechuanaland, 1884-85.

Bingham, Capt. *Lord*, Naval and Military Club
[15] Blackett, Maj.-Gen. *Sir E., Bart., C.B.*,
Matfen Hall, Corbridge, Northumberland

Crimea, Alma, Balaklava,
Inkerman, Sebastopol,
Assault on Redan, 18th
June ; severely wounded,
left leg amputated (medal
and 4 clasps, *Knt. of Leg.*
of Honour, and Turkish
medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal).

Blackett, Major C. F., 12, Avenue des
Eperons d'Or, Brussels.

Blane, Lt.-Gen. *Sir Seymour, Bart.*,
White's, St. James's Street, S.W.

Crimea, Inkerman, Sebas-
topol, wounded (medal
and 2 clasps, Turkish
and Sardinian medals
and *Medjidie*). *Indian*
Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Blois, E. W., Esq., Hurlingham, Eastcliff,
Bournemouth.

Blundell, Col. H. B. H., *C.B., M.P.*, 10,
Stratton Street, W.

Nile Expedition, 1885 (medal
and clasp, Bronze Star).

[20] Borthwick, Lt.-Col. A., *M.V.O.*, Chief
Constable, Midlothian, Edinburgh, N.B.

Bosanquet, N. E. T., Esq., Claysmore,
Enfield, Middlesex.

South Africa, 1900 (Queen's
medal and clasp).

Bootle-Wilbraham, *Hon. V. R.*, Fairfield
Estate, Peermad, *via* Periacolam,
Travancore, S. India

Burma, 1889 (medal and
clasp).

Boyle, Col. Gerald E., 48, Queen's Gate
Terrace, S.W.

Bradford, Gen. W. H., United Service
Club

Crimea, Alma (medal and
clasp & Turkish medal).

[25] Bradshaw, Surg.-Major-Gen. A. F.,
C.B., Hon. Physician to the King,
United Service Club

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp). *Afghan War*, 1879
(medal). *Zhob Valley*,
1884. *Hazara Expedition*,
1891 (medal and clasp
and *C.B.*).

Bramston, Col. Thomas Harvey, 20, Old
Burlington Street, W.

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal
and clasp) *Crimea*, Alma,
Balaklava, Inkerman, Se-
bastopol (medal and 4
clasps, Turkish medal,
and Knight of Legion of
Honour).

Brownrigg, Col. H. S., 55, Drayton Gar-
dens, S.W.

Canada, 1866 (medal and
clasp). *Jowaki Expedi-
tion* (medal and clasp).
Afghan War, 1878-9
(medal).

War Services, &c.

Buchanan, Lt.-Col. H. B., Arthurs', St. James' Street, S.W.	
Buller, N. M., Esq., Junior Naval and Military Club, W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
[30] Bunbury, Lt.-Col. C. T., Cotswold House, Christchurch Road, Winchester	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Burnell-Milnes, Major E. A. P., Junior Carlton Club	
Burrell, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> Willoughby, 60, Pont Street, S.W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Burn, Major H. Pelham, The Hall, Fairlight, nr. Hastings	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
Cairns, Capt. <i>Earl</i> , Combe, Bradford Abbas, Sherborne	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
[35] Campbell, Capt. Arthur C., Naval and Military Club	
Campbell, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> H. W., 44, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Leg. of Honour, Medjidie and Turkish medal).
Cary, Col. L. F. B., The Quinta, Bab-bicombe, Torquay.	<i>Crimea</i> (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
Caulfeild, George, Esq., Copsewood, Limerick	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Chamberlin, Lt.-Col. E., 60, Jermyn Street, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
[40] Cholmondeley, Lt.-Col. H. C., <i>C.B.</i> , Edstaston, Wem, Salop	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-1879 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps. <i>C.B.</i>).
Clanmorris, <i>Lord</i> , Creg Clare, Ardahan, Co. Galway	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Clerk, Gen. <i>Sir</i> Godfrey, <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , 127, Ashley Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and 2 clasps). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Clerk, Col. J., <i>C.S.I.</i> , <i>C.V.O.</i> , Carlton Club	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Clifton, Capt. A. W., Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal).
[45] Clinton, Col. <i>Lord</i> Edward Pelham, <i>G.C.V.O.</i> , <i>K.C.B.</i> , 81, Eccleston Square, S.W.	
Close, T., Esq.,	

War Services, &c.

- Cockburn, Colonel George, *D.S.O.*, Arun
Cottage, Rudgwick, Sussex
- Coke, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* Wenman, 8, St. James's
Place, S.W.
- Cole, *Hon.* Arthur, Keswick Lodge, Norwich
[50] Colville, Col. A. E. W., *C.B.*, Naval
and Military Club
- Constable-Maxwell-Scott, *Hon.* J., Calar,
Wimbledon.
- Conyngham, Lord C. A., Army and Navy
Club
- Cope, Lt.-Col. *Sir* Anthony, *Bart.*, Brams-
hill Park, Winchfield
- Cosby, D. S. A., Esq., Stradbally Hall,
Queen's County
- [55] Coulson, Capt. John Byron Blenkinsopp,
Norham-on-Tweed
- Cowans, Col. J. S., *M.V.O.*, Naval and
Military Club, W.
- Cowell, Capt. A. J. V., Clifton Castle,
Bedale, Yorkshire
- Crake, Lt.-Col. E. B., The Highlands, St.
Leonard's-on-Sea
- Cranbrook, *Earl of*, 2, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- [60] Creed, Capt. P. R., 6 Park Row,
Knightsbridge, S.W.
- Crichton, Capt. *Hon.* J. A., Crom Castle,
Newtown Butler, Ireland
- Crompton, Lt.-Col. R. E., *C.B.*, Thriplands,
Kensington Court, S.W.
- Cuffe, Capt. *Hon.* O. F. S., St. James's
Club, Piccadilly
- Curzon, Col. G. A., Westwood, Windles-
ham, Surrey
- [65] Curzon, Col. *Hon.* M., Garats-hay,
Loughborough
- Cutlar-Fergusson, A., Craigdarroch, Moni-
aive, Dumfriesshire
- Sudan Expedition*, 1898
(medal and clasp), *Egyptian*
medal, *D.S.O.*, *South Africa*,
1899-00 (Queen's
medal and 4 clasps).
- Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal
and clasp), *Waziri Expe-*
dition, 1881.
- Afghan War*, 1878-79 (medal
and clasp), *Waziri Expe-*
dition, 1881. *N.W. Fron-*
tier, 1897 (medal and
clasp). *South Africa*,
1900-1902 (Queen's medal
and 6 clasps). (King's
medal and 2 clasps, *C.B.*).
- Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Canada*, 1866 and 1870
(medal and 2 clasps).
Ashantee (medal & clasp).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, Turkish medal).
- South Africa*, 1901-1902
(Queen's medal and 5
clasps).
- South Africa*, 1899-1900
(Queen's medal and 3
clasps, *C.B.*).
- Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Indian Mutiny*, Camel
Corps, 1857-8 (medal and
2 clasps).
- Canada*, 1866 (medal and
clasp). *N.W. Frontier*,
1897 (medal and clasp).

War Services, &c.

Darell, Capt. H. F., 5, St. George's Place,
S.W.

Dashwood, Col. C. B., Junior United
Service Club

Davenport, Capt. S., West Cliff, Bembridge,
Isle of Wight.

[70] Davy, Capt. D. B.

Dawson, Major E. A. F., Launde Abbey,
Leicester

Deedes, Major-General W. H., *D.S.O.*, 10,
St. James's Terrace, Regent's Park,
N.W.

De L'Isle and Dudley, Major Lord, Pens-
hurst Place, Kent

De Mauley, Lord, Brooks' Club, S.W.

[75] Dillon, Gen. Sir Martin, *G.C.B.*, *C.S.I.*,
United Service Club

Dillon, Viscount, Ditchley, Enstone, Oxford-
shire

Dixon, Capt. W., 177, Mitcham Lane,
Streatham, S.W.

Douglas, Capt. E. Palmer, Cavers, Hawick,
N.B.

Drummond, Capt. Alfred Manners, 54,
Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead

[80] Drummond, Capt. Algernon H., Malt-
man's Green, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

Drummond, Hugh H. W., Esq., Syon
House, East Budleigh, Devon

Dugdale, Col. H. C. G., Hill House, Christ-
church Road, Winchester

Dunalley, Lord, Kilboy, Nenagh, Tip-
perary

Dunlop, James, Esq., 88, Charles Street,
Toronto, Canada

[85] Dunn, E. W., Esq., Childrey Manor,
Wantage

Canada, 1866 (medal and
clasp). *Afghan War*,
1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Sudan Expedition, 1898
(medal, Egyptian medal
and clasp). *South Africa*,
1899 - 1901, wounded
(Queen's medal and 3
clasps).

Canada, 1866 (medal and
clasp).

South Africa, 1900-1901
(Queen's medal and 5
clasps).

Waziri Expedition, 1881.
Burma, 1886-8, severely
wounded (medal and
clasp, and *D.S.O.*).

Canada, 1866 (medal and
clasp).

Punjab, 1848-49 (medal).
N. W. Frontier, 1851
(medal and clasp). *Indian
Mutiny*, severely wound-
ed (medal and clasp). *China War*, 1860 (medal
and 2 clasps). *Abyssinia*
(medal and *C.B.*, *A.D.C.*
to Queen).

Indian Mutiny, wounded
(medal and clasp). *Red
River*, (medal and clasp).
Burma, 1886-8 (medal
and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, and Turkish
medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp). *Ashantee* (medal
and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

War Services, &c.

Dutton, H., Esq., Hinton House, Alresford	
Eardley-Wilmot, <i>Sir John, Bart.</i> , 83, Cromwell Road, S.W.	South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps).
Eccles, Capt. W. V., Governor's House, H.M. Prison, Worcester	Burma, 1887-88 (medal and clasp).
Edwardes, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon. C. E.</i> , 39, Lancaster Gate, W.	Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).
[90] Egerton, Col. Alfred, <i>C.B.</i> , Stud House, Hampton Court	
Egerton, Lt.-Col. R., 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.	Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).
Enniskillen, <i>Earl of</i> , Florencecourt, Enniskillen	
Euston, <i>Earl of</i> , 17, Carlton House Terrace	Canada, 1870 (medal and clasp).
Evans, John Bowle, Esq., 20, Lansdowne Place, Cheltenham	
[95] Ferguson, Major A. G., H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, Bellwood, Perth, N.B.	South Africa, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
Fergusson, Col. John Adam, St. Philip's Lodge, Cheltenham	
FitzHerbert, Major W. H. Somersal Herbert, Derby	Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
FitzGeorge, Col. <i>Sir A. C. F.</i> , <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , 6, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.	Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).
FitzGerald, <i>Sir Maurice, Bart.</i> , <i>Knight of Kerry</i> , 75, South Audley Street, W.	Ashantee (medal and clasp).
[100] Ford, Capt. R., Naval and Military Club	South Africa, 1899-1900 wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Fortescue, Capt. Edmund, 3, St. Mark's Crescent, St. Heliers, Jersey	Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).
Frere, Major <i>Sir Bartle C. A.</i> , <i>Bart.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i> , 22, Bryanston Square, W.	Zulu War, 1879 (medal and clasp). Burma, 1886-8 (medal and clasp, <i>D.S.O.</i>).
Fryer, Lt.-Col. E. J., 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.	Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Sikkim Expedition, 1861. South Africa, 1879.
Fuller-Acland-Hood, Major A., Lingwood Lodge, Norwich	Ashantee 1896 (star).
[105] Fyers, Capt. H. A., <i>M.V.O.</i> , 114, Park Street, W.	

	War Services, &c.
Glyn, Lt.-Gen. J. P. Carr, Northleigh, Wimborne, Dorset	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Glyn, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> Sidney Carr, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).
Graham, Capt. R. G. Norton Conyers, Melmerby, Yorkshire	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (wound-d) (Queen's medal and 5 clasps). (King's medal and 2 clasps).
Graham, <i>Sir</i> R. H., <i>Bart.</i> , Norton Conyers, Melmerby, Yorkshire	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal)
[110] Grant, Lt.-Col. Wilmot, Army and Navy Club	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
Grosvenor, <i>Hon.</i> Algernon, 6, South Street, Park Lane	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Guest, Montague John, Esq., A8, Albany, London, W.	
Hamilton, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Lord George, <i>M.P.</i> , Carlton Club	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Hammond, Lt.-Col. W. W., Army and Navy Club	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (2 clasps).
[115] Hardinge, Capt. <i>Viscount</i> , South Park, Penshurst, Kent	<i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star).
Harington, Lt.-Col., A.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Harington-Stuart, Col. R. S., Torrance, East Kilbride, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Harrison, Capt. A. P. B., Ashton Manor, Dunsford, Exeter	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Harvey, Lt.-Col. H., Uxbridge Road, Slough	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field) <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal).
[120] Heber-Percy, Lt.-Col. R. J., Hodnet Hall, Hodnet, Shropshire	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (clasp).
Henshaw, C. F., Esq., Army and Navy Club	
Hervey-Bathurst, Lt.-Col. L., Gadebridge Park, Hemel Hempstead, Herts	<i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
Hesketh, <i>Sir</i> Thomas, <i>Bart.</i> , Easton Neston, Towcester	
Hildyard, Thomas B. T., Esq., Flintham Hall, Newark	

War Services, &c.

- [125] Hill, Captain Arthur B. G. S., The Ashes, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent
 Hillyard, Col. G. A., Crockerhill House, Chichester
 Home, Lt.-Colonel *Hon.* C. D., Woodcroft, St. Boswells
 Hone, Capt. H., 95, Gleneagle Road, Streatham, S.W.
 Hood, *Hon.* A., Xela, Woking
 [130] Hope-Johnstone, Capt. J. J., Raehills, Dumfriesshire, N.B.
 Hopwood, Major A. R., The Priory, Prior Park, Bath
 Hornby, Capt. G. S. P., Sandley House, near Gillingham, Dorset
 Howard, Lt.-Col. F. C., Dacre House, Scarborough
 Howard, Major-General *Sir* F. H., *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, Army and Navy Club
 [135] Hubbard, Gerald N., Esq., Selwyn Lodge, Westgate-on-Sea
 Hume, Lt.-Col. C. W., 14, Somers Place, W.
 Hunter, Capt. *Sir* Charles, *Bart.*, Mortimer Hill, Berks
 Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A., Milverton Hill Villas, Leamington
 Inchiquin, *Lord*, Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare
 [140] Inge, Capt. A. G., The Bungalow, 14, Beverstone Road, Thornton Heath
 Inglis, Thomas Cochrane, Esq., Kensington Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, S.W.
 Irby, Capt. F. A., Army and Navy Club
- Indian Mutiny*, with Camel Corps (medal and clasp).
N. W. Frontier, 1864 (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (clasp). *Burma*, 1888-9 (clasp).
Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Ashantee (medal and clasp).
Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881.
Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1888-9 (clasp). *Sudan Expedition*, 1898 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian* (medal). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, *K.C.B.*).
Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).
South Africa, 1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal).
Burma, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps). *South Africa*, 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

War Services, &c.

Jenner, Lt.-Col. A. V., *D.S.O.*, Naval and Military Club, W.

Burma, 1886-87 (medal and clasp *D.S.O.*). *North Mashonaland*, 1886 (medal). *South Africa*, 1900-02 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Johnson, William, Esq., Rockenham, Passage West, Co. Cork

[145] Johnstone, C. J., Esq., Rothsay, West Cowes, Isle of Wight

Kenyon-Slaney, Colonel W. R., Commanding Middelburg Sub-District, South Africa

South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Kerr-Pearse, Capt. B. A. T., 7, Sloane Street, S.W.

Kingscote, Nigel F., Esq., 19, South Audley Street, W.

Kington-Blair-Oliphant, Capt. P. L., 11, Walpole Street, Sloane Square, W.

[150] Kinloch, Major-General A. A. A., *C.B.*, Army and Navy Club

Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, with 60th F.). *Chitral*, 1895 (medal and clasp, *C.B.*).

Knight, Capt. W. W., Bilting House, Wye, Kent

Boer War, 1847. Boom Plaatz.

Lamb, Lt.-Col. C., *M.V.O.*, Military Attaché, Rome

South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).

Lane, Major-General Sir R. B., *K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*, 14, Curzon Street, London, W.

Zulu War, 1879 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, 4th Class Osmanieh).

Lane-Fox, Capt. J. T., Hope Hall, Tadcaster

[155] Lascelles, Lt.-Col. H. A., Travellers' Club, S.W.

Indian Mutiny, with Naval Brigade (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Lascelles, Col. W. R., 55, Hans Road, S.W.

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *China*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). *Nile Expedition* (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).

Lascelles, E., Esq., Inniscrone, Datchet.

Lawless, Lt.-Col. Hon. Edward, Bryans-town, Maynooth, Co. Kildare

Lee-Dillon, Hon. H. L. S., Ditchley, Enstone

War Services, &c.

- [160] Legge, *Hon. C. G.*, 36, Victoria Street, S.W. *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
 Leslie, Col. G. F., Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W. *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Sudan Expedition*, 1898 (medal and clasp, Egyptian medal). *South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
 Limerick, *Earl of*, Newbridge Lodge, Celbridge
 Lindsay, Lt.-Col. H. Gore, Glasnevin House, Dublin *Kafir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
 Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Walter J., Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W. *Canada*, 1870 (medal and clasp).
 [165] Lloyd-Anstruther, Lt.-Col. R. H., 37, Eccleston Square, S.W. *Indian Mutiny* (medal). *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).
 Lowndes, Major A. H. W., The Priory, Hatfield-Broad-Oak, Harlow *Burma*, 1886-89 (medal and 2 clasps). *N. W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp). 1897-98 Tirah (clasp). *South Africa*, 1900-02 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
 Lucan, *Earl of*, K.P., Laleham House, Staines *Crimea*, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, Legion of Honour and Medjidie).
 Luttrell, Capt. H. C. F., Dunster Castle, Dunster, Somerset
 Luttrell, Capt. A. F., Court House, East Quantoxhead, Somerset
 [170] Lyttelton, Lieut.-General *Hon. Sir* N. G., K.C.B., Army and Navy Club *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Osmanieh and Bronze Star). *Sudan Expedition*, 1898 (medal and clasp, Egyptian medal). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, K.C.B.).
 Maberly, Major T. A., Mytton, Cuckfield. *Ashantee* (medal). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal).
 Mackenzie, Capt. *Sir* K. J., Bart., Conan House, Gairloch, Ross-shire *Burma*, 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
 Maclean, Major-Gen. Henry J., Ashley Hay, Beckenham *Ashantee* (medal).

	War Services, &c.
Macmillan-Scott, Capt. A. F., Langlee, Jedburgh, N.B.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps).
[175] McGrigor, Capt. Sir J. R. D., Bart., Parkfield, Hillingdon, Uxbridge	
Manningham-Buller, Capt. M. E., New Club, Grafton Street, W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Mansel, Col. J. D., Smedmore, Corfe Castle	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). <i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
Markham, Capt. A. J., Morland, Penrith.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Markham, Capt. F., Morland, Penrith	
[180] Marsham, Hon. H., Junior Carlton Club	
Maude, Major Robert, Army and Navy Club	
Metcalfe, Colonel C. T. E., C.B., Brigadier-General, Mauritius	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-7 (medal and clasp). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1897-8 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1898-1902 (severely wounded), (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, C.B., King's medal and 2 clasps).
Meysey-Thompson, Lt.-Col. R. F., Nunthorpe Court, York	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life.
Middleton, H. N., Esq. (formerly Monck), Dissington Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
[185] Montgomery, Col. Arthur, Radnor Club, Folkestone	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
Moorsom, Lt.-Col. H. M., M.V.O., Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Morgan, Capt. Hon. F. C., M.P., Ruperra Castle, Newport, Monmouth	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps and Turkish medal).
Muncaster, Lord, 5, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.; and Muncaster Castle, Ravensglass, Cumberland	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Newdigate, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. R. L., K.C.B., Gable End, Allesby, near Coventry	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp, C.B.).
[190] Nicholl, Major-Gen. C. R. H., The Manor House, St. Hilary, Glamorgan	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).

War Services, &c.

Nixon, Capt. A. G., Broomfield, Tiverton, N. Devon	
Noel, Lieut.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> Edward, Exton Park, Oakham	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (clasp).
Norcott, Colonel C. H. B., <i>C.M.G.</i> , Wing House, Oakham	<i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, <i>C.M.G.</i>).
Northbrook, Earl of, 4, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, W.	
[195] Osborne, H. C. B., Esq., Junior Naval and Military Club, W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Palmer, <i>Sir</i> A., <i>Bart.</i> , Wanlip Hall, Leicester	
Parker, <i>Hon.</i> Cecil T., The Paddocks, Eccleston, Cheshire	
Parker, Major W. F., Delamore, Ivy Bridge, Devon	
Parr, Lt.-Col. T. R., 10, Sumner Terrace, Onslow Square, S.W.	
[200] Patton-Bethune, Major D. E. B., 96, Piccadilly, W.	
Payne-Gallwey, <i>Sir</i> Ralph, <i>Bart.</i> , Thirkleby Park, Thirsk	
Peacocke, Capt. T., Efford Park, Lymington	
Pearson, C. L. M., Esq., Naval and Military Club	
Pemberton, Colonel A. R., Army and Navy Club	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).
[205] Pennington, <i>Hon.</i> Alan J., Ragdale Hall, Leicester	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (in R.N.) (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Pigott, Capt. W. G., Blackmore House, nr. Brentwood	
Pinney, Capt. C. F., Nulhalêt, Peasenhall, Suffolk	<i>South Africa</i> , 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Prideaux-Brune, Lt.-Col. C. R., Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Rankin, Major R., Elm Lodge, Peel Terrace, Gosport	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
[210] Rayner, M. E., Esq.	

War Services, &c.

- Reade, Surgeon-Major-Gen. *Sir J. B. C., K.C.B.*, Hon.-Surgeon to the King, Constitutional Club, W.C.
- Ribblesdale, *Lord*, Guisburne Park, Clitheroe, Yorkshire
- Rickman, Lt.-Col. A. D., Kingston Lisle, Wantage, Berks
- Ripley, E. G., Esq., Bedstone Court, Bucknell, Salop
- [215] Robinson, Major-Gen. C. W., *C.B.*, Beverley House, Ealing Rise, Ealing
- Rokeby, Capt. H. L., Arthingworth Manor, Northampton
- Russell, Gen. *Lord* Alexander, *G.C.B.*, Wood Eaton, Oxford
- Russell, A. G., Esq., Wood Eaton, Oxford
- Russell, Major Leonard G., Norman Mede, Winchester
- [220] Ruthven, *Lord*, Barncluith, Hamilton, N.B.
- Rycroft, *Sir R. N., Bart.*, Dummer House, Basingstoke
- Sackville, Colonel L. Stopford, Travellers' Club, Pall Mall
- Saunderson, Capt. S. F., Castle Saunderson, Belturbet
- Savile, Capt. J. H. D., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall
- [225] St. John-Mildmay, Lt.-Col. H. A., 31, Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road
- St. John-Mildmay, Capt. W. P., Wales House, Queen Camel, Bath
- St. Paul, Col. C. H., Junior United Service Club
- Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (wounded) (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-79 (medal).*
- N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).*
- South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).*
- Indian Mutiny (medal). Ashantee (medal and clasp). Zulu War (medal and clasp).*
- Burma, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).*
- Kafir War, 1852-3 (medal). Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan (medal and clasp, Sardinian and Turkish medals, Medjidie). Canada, 1866 and '70 (medal and 2 clasps). G.C.B., 1905.*
- Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).*
- South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).*
- Ashantee (medal and clasp).*
- South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).*
- Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal). Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).*
- Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).*
- Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). Burma, 1888-9 (medal and clasp).*

War Services, &c.

- Scott, Surg.-Gen. J. E., 30, Burlington Road, Dublin *Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal and clasp). *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).
- Seymour, Major-General Frederick H. A., Villa Marie, San Remo
- [230] Shannon, *Earl of*, Castle Martyr, Co. Cork
- Sherston, Major C. D., Evercreech, Bath *Ashantee*, severely wounded (medal and clasp).
- Sherston, Lt.-Col. W. Maxwell, *D.S.O.*, Alford Cottage, Castle Cary, Somerset *Nile Expedition*, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). *Burma* 1886-7 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, *D.S.O.*).
- Simeon, *Sir John Barrington, Bart., M.P.*, Swainston, Newport, Isle of Wight
- Smyth, Lt.-Col. G. J. Fitzroy, Guards' Club
- [235] Sotheby, Major-Gen. F. E., Ecton, Northampton *Crimea*, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *China*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Somerset, Capt. *Hon.* A. C. E., 8, Stratford Place, W.
- Spence-Jones, Capt. C. J. H., Pantglás, Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire
- Staveley, Capt. C. R., Pamflete, Ivy Bridge, Devonshire
- Stephen, Col. F., *C.B.*, Avoch House, Ross-shire, N.B.
- [240] Stephens, Major-Gen. A. H., *C.B.*, 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W. *South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps). *South Africa*, 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- Steuart, Capt. J. M. S., Ballechin, Ballinluig, Perthshire, N.B. *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
- Stewart, Major-Gen. R. C., *C.B.*, 23, Palmeira Mansions, Hove, Brighton *Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Stone, Capt. F., 24, Acton Lane, Harlesden, N.W. *Indian Mutiny*, severely wounded (medal and clasp).
- Strachey, Major R. F., Provisional Battalion, Dover *Ashantee* 1878 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps). *Burma*, 1889 (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp).

	War Services, &c.
[245] Swaine, Major-Gen. L. V., <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i> , 14, Queen's Gate, S.W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). <i>Egyptian Expedition</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, Medal, <i>C.B.</i>). <i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1884-5 (clasp).
Swaine, W. H. P., Esq., Compton, Camberley	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Swinhoe, Capt. W. G., 34, Carmalt Gardens, Putney, S.W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Talbot, N. S., Esq., Bishop's House, Kennington, S.E.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Tankerville, <i>Earl of</i> , Chillingham, Northumberland	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
[250] Teed, Capt. E.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Tharp, Capt. G. P., Chippenham Park, Newmarket	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902, wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Thornton, Major F. S., Naval and Military Club	<i>Bechuanaland</i> , 1884-5.
Tighe, E. K. B., Esq., Guards' Club	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
Torphichen, <i>Lord</i> , Calder House, Mid-Calder, N.B.	
[255] Tottenham, C. Loftus, Esq., Tudenham, Mullingar	
Tryon, R., Esq., 48, Draycott Place, S.W.	
Tufnell-Tyrell, Lt.-Col. J. L., Boreham House, Chelmsford	
Turnor, Major R. C., Travellers' Club	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal).
Turnor, Christopher Hatton, Esq., Berthorpe, Compton, Guildford	
[260] Vandeleur, Capt. H. S., Ennis, Co. Clare, Ireland	
Verner, Col. Willoughby, Hartford Bridge, Winchfield	<i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900, very severely injured (Queen's medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life.
Vyner, Robert, Esq., Newby Hall, Ripon, Yorkshire	
Walpole, Lt.-Col. H., 27, St. Leonard's Terrace, S.W.	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

War Services, &c.

Walsh, Major <i>Hon.</i> C., Chief Constable, Radnorshire	<i>Sudan Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal and clasp, Egyptian medal and 3 clasps). Medjidie, severely wounded, leg amputated.
[265] Ward, Capt. Victor N., The Limes, Frant, Sussex	
Warren, Major-Gen. A. F., <i>C.B.</i> , Worting House, Basingstoke	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp, <i>C.B.</i>).
Wegg-Prosser, Capt. C. E., Merry Hill, Belmont, Hereford	
Wegg-Prosser, Major J. F., Travellers' Club, S.W.	
Weyland, Capt. Mark U., White's Club, St. James's Street	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
[270] White, Maurice B., Esq., Stondon Place, Brentwood, Essex	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900-1901, very severely wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
Wickham, Capt. H. L., Army and Navy Club	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
Wiles, Surg.-Major Julius, Hitchin, Herts	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>China War</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Wilkinson, Major T. H. Des V., <i>D.S.O.</i> , Pitfour, Glencarse, Perthshire, N.B.	<i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps, <i>D.S.O.</i>).
Windham, Major George S., Bembridge, Isle of Wight	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
[275] Wingfield-Stratford, Capt. H. V., Woolton House, Newbury, Berks	<i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881
Winterscale, Lt.-Col. J. F. N., Hillcliff, Buckleigh, Westward Ho!	
Wood, Col. H., <i>C.B.</i> , 95, Thorpe Road, Norwich	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). <i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1864 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1879 (medal). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.

		War Services, &c.
Woodhouse, Capt. E. M., Langley Furze, Slough		<i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
Wrottesley, H. E., Esq., Holy Trinity Rectory, Dorchester		<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

CORRECTIONS FOR 1907.

With a view to the issue of the corrected List for 1907 it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have any additions or corrections made will be good enough to send full particulars of the same to the Editor before October 31st.

Officers who may leave the Regiment during the year are particularly requested to send to the Editor their addresses and a statement of their "War Services, &c."

CAPTAIN FREDERICK EYRE LAWRENCE.

It will be in remembrance of most Riflemen how on October 16th, 1895, now ten years ago, Frederick Lawrence was killed in a skirmish in East Africa.

A brief notice of his career appeared in the 1895 volume of *THE CHRONICLE*, also a portrait. The latter was taken from the only one then extant, and was subsequently reproduced in the sheet Calendar.

Some time later Major-General Sir E. Hutton had a portrait painted of Captain Lawrence, who was his half-brother. To this portrait Sir E. Hutton added a brief memoir recounting Captain Lawrence's services. The painting has been bequeathed by Sir E. Hutton on his decease to the Rifle Brigade.

As a number of Riflemen now serving are probably unaware of the precise circumstances of Captain Lawrence's death and of the nature of his bequest, it has been considered desirable on this, the tenth anniversary of his death, to present to the readers of *THE CHRONICLE* a reproduction of this portrait. Owing to the march of time and the numerous changes thereby caused in the Regiment, there are in all probability many now serving who have only heard by report of the devotion and affection of Captain Frederick Lawrence for the Rifle Brigade, and of the remarkable and unparalleled manner in which he, in his last will, devoted his private fortune to the benefit of the Riflemen of the future.

The following is a copy of the *In Memoriam*, written by Sir E. Hutton, and gives a simple and accurate account of Captain Lawrence's good services, and of his bequest to the Regiment he loved so well.

Captain Lawrence was the son of General Sir Arthur Johnstone Lawrence, K.C.B., &c., of Fox Hills, Chertsey, Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, who commanded the 2nd Battalion throughout the Crimean War, of 1854-55, and died January 31st, 1892. Captain Lawrence was born near Aldershot on December 27th, 1861, and was educated at Eton College, where he "kept the field" and "hunted the beagles." He joined the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade in October, 1881, was Adjutant April, 1889, to March, 1892, qualified for the Staff College, and promoted Captain 1st Battalion in India, 1894; depôt, Gosport, 1895. He served with the 2nd Battalion Mounted Infantry at Suakin, in the Soudan Campaign, 1885 (Egyptian Medal and Khedive's Star). He was also employed upon Special Service in South Africa (Anglo-Portuguese Delimitation Commission), 1892, and again upon Special Service in East Africa as Second in Command of a Force in 1895.

While employed with the latter Captain Lawrence was killed at Mgobani, Pongwe District, a day's march from Gazi, on the East African Coast, upon October 16th, 1895, being at the time in Command of a punitive expedition. He was shot through the head at close quarters while pursuing on his horse, and upon the point of capturing the rebel chief, Kobo. A skirmish ensued, in which the British levies fell back, but subsequently the body was recovered with much gallantry and praiseworthy persistence on the part of Sheikh Ali Bin Salim, the Liwali of Gazi, and was buried with

Military honours near the Resident's House, Shimoni, Wasseir, on the Coast.

Of Captain Lawrence the *Times*, in an Obituary notice, says as follows :—

“He was an admirable Officer and one of exceptional promise, and was much beloved by all ranks. It may truly be said of him that he devoted a great part of his life to promoting the welfare of the men of the Rifle Brigade, and that all his actions were prompted by this one idea of how he could best further their interests. . . . He took a keen interest in all sports, and rode his own horses in many steeplechases, winning amongst others the Irish Grand Military, in 1891, with Paul Pry.”—*Times*, October 25th, 1895.

The following is the final paragraph of a remarkable tribute paid to Captain Lawrence in the *Army and Navy Gazette* :—

“A more capable, unselfish and high-minded Rifleman, and keener soldier never breathed. Ever foremost alike in improving the professional capabilities of his men, and studying their welfare, his whole life was devoted to the good of his Regiment. Associated with sport in all its branches, equally to the front in cricket, football, polo, steeplechasing and hunting, he spared no trouble to promote the highest ideal of sport, both for Officers and men. Cut off as he was with a bright and successful career before him, all Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and private Riflemen of the Regiment look back to his bright example, and lament his loss.”—*Army and Navy Gazette*, October 26th, 1895.

It has been well said that “Britain has never failed to find among her sons the men that she has need of, willingly they have always devoted their health and lives in her unsparing service, welcoming the jungle-

bed, the desert path, the mountain, and the wave in the spirit of a summer holiday, with the eager heart of the playing fields of youth." No more noble example of the high ideal thus presented has occurred in the last few years among the many promising young Officers who have laid down their lives for the Empire than the subject of this notice.

Captain Lawrence by his will left the reversion of his estate, proved for £77,267, under trust to the Rifle Brigade, to be applied as follows :—£300 per annum to a Military or Charitable Institution connected with the Regiment, and the remainder of the income in four equal portions to be applied by each of the Commanding Officers of the four Battalions in carrying out the provisions of paragraph 137, Article 12 of the Standing Orders of the Regiment.

The oil painting, of which our portrait is a copy, was painted for Major-General Sir E. T. H. Hutton, by Ernest Brewer, a well-known artist, and is bequeathed by him to the Rifle Brigade in memory of his half-brother.

We are indebted to Sir E. Hutton for the copy of this portrait and for the *In Memoriam*, both of which are also given in the Rifle Brigade Sheet Calendar for 1906.

FIVE YEARS IN BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, 1898-1903.

My first sight of British Central Africa was the celebrated wooden post on the right bank of the River Shiré inscribed "B.C.A." At the time of my arrival the community of the country was composed of the officials and officers of the Civil Administration and armed forces, a few white traders, Indian bunyachs, coffee planters, and missionaries of at least four denominations.

The armed forces were composed of natives recruited for "local service only," with a strong backing of Sikhs for drill purposes and in case of great emergency.

Three companies of the Central African Rifles, our drums and fifes (nicknamed the "Canary Birds," on account of their bright yellow pants) and the Sikhs were kept generally at Zomba, the military and civil headquarters, the remaining companies being distributed among the four outstations, viz., Fort Manning, Fort Mlangeni, Fort Mangoche, and Fort Lister (Mlanje Mountain).

The distance of these outstations from headquarters varied from 50 to 240 miles, measured roughly as the crow flies, Fort Lister being the nearest and Fort Manning the farthest.

Each outstation was commanded by a white officer, and these forts or bomas (the local name) were garrisoned by one company of the Central African Rifles, with five Sikhs as drill instructors. In the case of

Fort Manning the numbers were slightly more, and here there was also an antiquated gun with its gun detachment. The majority of the recruits were obtained from two tribes, the "Yao," settled in the Shiré Highlands throughout the Blantyre and Zomba civil districts, and the "Atonga," with their cousins the Nshisha, whose villages hug the west shore of Lake Nyasa and the hills inland from Bandawe and Nkata Bay.

The Atonga have been our friends since the earliest times, and are born fighters; the Yaos, on the other hand, have not until lately been held in the same esteem as fighters, being of a far more peaceable disposition.

The Protectorate and adjoining territories contain a great variety of tribes in a small space; the Court language is "Swahili," and the most common language "Chinyanja." The most important tribes in the Protectorate are the Yao, Angoni, Atonga, and Wakondi.

Of our soldier tribes, the Yaos came up the Lujenda River from the coast, captured their bit of country, and settled down; they should be divided into hill and plain Yaos. The former are of a much hardier type from living in a colder climate, and are better able to carry heavy loads and travel long distances without feeling fatigue. The Yaos under our rule are a quiet, peaceable race, given to agricultural pursuits, keen to attend school where possible, with a scanty knowledge of the Koran and Arabic writing; the higher classes are clean in person, and all are imbued with a strong love of drumming and dancing. They are frequently of a light colour, and have light features, due to intermarriage with the coast Arabs. Yao recruits were plentiful, and, if necessary, a very high standard of height and physique could be obtained. The prefix "Che" is always used by them before the names of people.

I believe the Atonga were conquered in days gone by by the Angoni, and eventually rising, broke free—at least, so they used to make out : at any rate, they dislike the Angoni, and pretend to look down on them. Compared with the Yaos, the Atonga are a much smaller, squatter, and uglier race, and it was rare to enlist a man six feet high. They are generally inclined to turbulence, and are disobedient to a degree, yet military crimes of a grave nature are almost unknown. They are born bushmen, and thoroughly enjoy a rough and tumble, but are dirty in habits, body and dress, and I am told the filth in their villages up the Lake is indescribable. Most of the capitães and interpreters in 1898 were Atonga, but I believe the Yaos have begun to displace them. The Atonga are adventurous, enterprising, and ready to travel abroad. An increasingly large number proceed annually out of the Protectorate to Salisbury, Chindé, and the mines, afterwards returning with considerable sums of money. The easy-going Yao rarely goes far away from home, although in the old days caravans went down to the coast to trade ; small ones still go, but this trade in the year 1903 had almost ceased owing to the country having become so well supplied with calico and necessities *via* the Zambesi and Shiré.

The following example will give an insight into the Atonga character and accentuate the great difference between Atonga and Yao. As regards an order, it is sufficient to say to a Yao, "You are not to do so and so," but to an Atonga it is necessary to say, "You are not to do so and so, and if you do you will be punished." Both will say "Yes" and go away, but the Atonga will sit down and discuss the matter, and will calculate the difference between the punishment expected and his

gain for disobedience. If he thinks the object to be gained by disobedience outweighs the punishment, he will break the order and come up smiling for punishment when caught. An Atonga, in his present state, must be ruled by "a stick and a smile," and the stick must come first; on the other hand, a Yao can be ruled by a smile with the rod in the background. I do not wish to suggest for a moment that the stick should be frequently used, the less it is used the better, but let it be always handy.

As to the religion of these two tribes, the Yaos are Mahommedans. Between 1900 and 1903 a wave of Mahommedanism passed over the Yao country. The Atonga are Christians or nothing.

As regards the remaining peoples, I know little or nothing; the Angoni are ex-Zulus, originally from Zululand; the Wakondi around the north end of Lake Nyasa are a race of herdsmen, living chiefly on milk and bananas. I saw them in 1901, and they were all practically naked—the dress for men, women and children being a length of calico, two to four inches broad, depending from a narrow belt of brass wire.

The origin of the armed forces was due to the Government being obliged to raise a force to ensure peace and order; the idea appeared to be to employ the soldiers of one tribe to watch over a district containing a different tribe, so that at Fort Mangoche we find an Atonga company in the middle of Hill Yaos with Plain Yaos around them; at Fort Mlangeni, Angoniland, another Atonga company to look after the Angoni and the conquered Chipeyta; at Zomba, the Sikhs for any emergency, and so on. The only exception, as far as I remember, was Fort Lister, garrisoned by Yaos among Yaos; this fort was on the Yao border and could be reached by forced marches from Zomba in two days.

As regards the officers (there are no native ones), it was recognised that the less they were moved about the better. This was a most excellent arrangement, as the officers became acquainted with the civil work of the districts they were stationed in, and were enabled to make themselves comfortable, knowing that they would not be moved for some time. It also gave them a personal interest in the improvement of their station and surroundings. Besides this, the company officer got to know his men individually, and gained an insight into the manners and customs of the tribes around, with a knowledge of the country-side which might prove at any time of the utmost service to the Administration.

Outstations, not being "show" places like Zomba or Blantyre, were treated on a different footing, and the life at these places entailed a certain amount of real hardships on the officers. Of these the greatest, to my mind, was that all the officers required for active service outside the country, such as for Ashanti, 1900, and Jubaland, 1901, were drawn from headquarters, irrespective of service, rank, or time in the country. The feeling of the majority of English Army officers (outstation Commanders) was that the Indian Staff Corps were given a decided preference in billets and that there was a distinct bias in their favour in all matters; this feeling ran dangerously high in 1900. As regards station drawbacks, outstations were off the beaten track and were badly served in the matter of obtaining any necessary "material": it was well known that officers at headquarters could obtain nearly everything they required for their houses, such as cement for the floors, tin for roofing, glass for windows, &c., whereas no outstation had cement floors up to 1901, they often were without glass, the stores leaked through want of tin, and

minor details were neglected—even a packet of tin-tacks or a ball of string being in my experience difficult to come by. Some may possibly laugh at the paltriness of this, but in a country where an officer is his own clerk, public works officer, transport officer, medical officer, supply officer, head of everything and everybody around them, extra worries are not required; and small worries are frequently the worst of all.

Not only were outstations neglected in the matter of stores, but they were neglected in the more important matter of inspection, and remained unvisited by any one from headquarters for long periods; in fact, an outstation might consider itself fortunate if it was visited more than once a year. How bad this is for any place and for any officer it is easy to understand; for the most urgent needs are disallowed from inadequate knowledge at headquarters, and thus the officer becomes disheartened and perhaps callous. No officer of the armed forces visited Mangoche between September, 1898, and March, 1901, although part of the company was seen on two occasions elsewhere.

British Central Africa is a country where “death nudges your elbow,” so the armed forces may be considered fortunate in having their headquarters and outstations built in healthy places and at high levels, 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the sea.

This brings me to our medical arrangements and to the question of health in Africa. There were usually four civil doctors in the country, and a number of Indian native hospital assistants. The outstations had these latter, or nobody at all, in which case the officer was responsible. To keep in good health, the more exercise taken the better; it was generally noticeable that those who sat down and did nothing enjoyed the worst health,

add to them the heavy drinkers and teetotallers. Besides keeping the body physically fit, the mind should not be neglected; it is so often overlooked "that an unfit mind does the owner as much harm as an unfit body." Above all, to keep fit, a distinct change of a month or six weeks is required yearly. In British Central Africa this was not always obtainable, owing to various causes. Outstation officers particularly required this change, as in the majority of outlying forts the one white officer had with him only one English-speaking capitão or interpreter; his companions were necessarily Sikhs and natives morning, noon and night, and this led to a dulness at work after a bit, and further placed a heavy strain on the nerves. In my own case, Fort Mangoche was off any track, so that I saw white faces perhaps five times a year. Other outstations were a little better off, but not to any great degree.

The history of the various forts, many of which have now ceased to exist, is interesting, although it is similar to that in all such wild countries. First British Central Africa was taken up after treaties and forts were built; as more country was explored and taken under our control, more forts were built. These forts generally marked the extent of our working boundary. In some cases no fighting took place, and the fort was run up without opposition to overawe that part of the country-side, and to act as a place of refuge in case of an outbreak; in other cases fighting was necessary, and the fort was erected on the site of the defeated chief's own hut.

My first insight as to what lay before me was when I attended at the old Residency, Zomba, to receive my instructions from Lieut.-Colonel Manning, on the eve

of my departure for Mangoche. He expressed the wish that I should offer to assist the Civil Collector of the district by every means in my power as my predecessor had done, and further stated that this border of the Protectorate was harrassed by Zarafi raiders, who caused great unrest to the people in our territory on the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa. It would be my business to attempt to stop this. He ended by saying "the Company to which you are going is a very smart one, and I hope it will retain its reputation."

A word about the Mangoche raiders and the reason for this raiding is necessary. A certain Yao chief, Che-Zarafi, after plaguing us for some time, was in the early nineties attacked and driven out of his home in the Mangoche Hills. This chief settled 150 miles north-east, on the Lujenda, from which place he and his headman despatched raiding parties into the Mangoche district and down to the Lake shore to terrorise and seize the few remnants of his own people who had preferred to remain with the English at the time of his flight. The people seized were kept as slaves or sold to Arab dealers, who came up from the coast with calico and beads for this purpose. On the whole, raiding, though dangerous, was a most remunerative trade.

The boma at Mangoche stands on the exact site of the houses of the chief Che-Zarafi, the site is a narrow ridge 5,000 feet above the sea. From the Fort a magnificent view to the east and north is obtainable, peaks 100 miles distant being visible on a clear day. Mangoche Mountain overlooks the boma from the South, towering 1,200 feet above the Fort ridge. Three lakes are visible from the Fort and five from the top of Mangoche itself. One of the few remaining patches of virgin forest in British Central Africa is to be found on this top of

Mangoche; the trees grow to a very large size, and are of half a dozen varieties. Specimens of these were hastily collected by me in 1903, and were sent to Kew Gardens.

The country east and north of Mangoche is an undulating and well-watered plain, averaging 3,000 feet above sea-level. Amongst other things, Doctor Livingstone travelled over it on his last journey. From this plain rises the Mangoche Range, running eastward, and various other isolated ridges and peaks, varying in height from a few feet to a couple of thousand. The drain of all streams is east, direct to the Lujenda River, a distance of forty miles, and there must also be a northward fall, as the Lujenda runs nearly due north, up to the junction with the Luambala River, a distance of about seventy miles.

The whole of this country, roughly a rectangle, seventy miles (north and south), and forty miles broad was uninhabited except for one small village on the summit of Lisiette Hill (5,000 feet), fifteen miles north of Mangoche. This tract was the undisturbed paradise of elephants and raiders when I took over command. The plain itself was admirably adapted for both, being plentifully supplied with water, and having many places of concealment. It was well wooded with trees, averaging 6 to 9 inches diameter. Heavy timber, amongst which was a fine bastard mahogany, bordered the streams, with small patches of elephant grass, and the water flowed all the year round.

Unfortunately that great pest, the six-foot spear grass, was abundant and made travelling in and after the rains both wet and obnoxious. The raiders had arrived at such a pitch of audacity that it was unwise to proceed five miles from the boma unarmed, and I was recommended to take an escort if I went even so far.

The cleared track from Fort Johnson to Mangoche, a distance of eighteen miles, was unsafe, and during the rains of 1897-1898 a picquet placed at a half-way hut to ensure the safety of the transport Tengtenga (carriers) was itself rushed at night. No native travelled at night if it could be avoided, and all who owned spears, bows, or muzzle-loaders, carried them to their work in the fields.

In 1898 the rains began as usual about October 15th, and almost before I had properly found my feet, "bang!" and my first raid had taken place. On this occasion the raiders killed several and carried off about twenty women and children. They got clean away. It was my biggest mishap, but I fully avenged it afterwards. Then in rapid succession we were raided, or the lake villages were raided, half a dozen times; always some people carried off into slavery, and generally one or two killed as well. Meditation begets ideas; experience and knowledge allow these ideas to take shape; energy and determination bring them to a successful conclusion. There is plenty of time for meditation in outstations during the rain!

The first thing necessary was to obtain the cancelling of the "Standing Order" that no party was to be sent out without a Sikh; now neither Sikh nor white man can cover the enormous distances that a black man can travel in one day when he likes (I know of a wager over sixty miles for a shilling), and both Sikh and white require carriers for food, &c.; under these circumstances their presence acts as a heavy drag on the rest of the party, and the raiders could never be walked down or caught except by a lucky fluke.

This proved correct, the order was cancelled for the Mangoche Company, and immediately afterwards my

men overtook a raiding party, killed several, rescued all the captives, and brought back guns, belts, and powder horns as trophies.

I had further come to the conclusion that to put a stop successfully to the raiding we, on our side, must assert ourselves by taking the initiative and attempt to frighten "these gentlemen from over the border" instead of waiting until they chose to pay us a visit. For this purpose the most exposed friendly villages were piqueted (two of the Mangoche villages "sat on the fence" and assisted the raiders), the paths were frequently patrolled, parties were sent out to camp in the bush, every available muzzle-loader was issued to the villagers, together with powder and caps, and rewards were offered for information and for raiders alive or dead. The men patrolling the paths were ordered to follow all new tracks through the grass, while the men in the bush were to look out for smoke and ascertain the cause. These measures led to several further successes, and the efforts of my Askari, who worked extremely well, began to receive their reward. In March, 1899, after receiving a hint from Zomba, I led a large raiding party myself against the Chief Che-Katuli, of Litamwe, and avenged the large raid that I have already mentioned. About the same time the celebrated Sergeant-Major Bandawe, an Atonga, came up with thirty cut-throats, and raiding from that time ceased to flourish, although it never actually stopped up to the day I left in 1903. Conditions had so changed by that year that no raider got away, and the raided were always recovered with the assistance of friendly chiefs over the border. The last case that came to my notice occurred in 1903. A party of ten raiders worked their way into the thick of the Mangoche villages, unnoticed, but took themselves off as they con-

sidered it too dangerous to make an attack, the chances of capture being too great. They were kind enough to warn us of their presence by placing a circle of powder with a bullet in the centre on one of the paths, so that all knew about them. They eventually seized some women belonging to chiefs over the border, and the majority of them came to an untimely end.

I have already said that the raiders came from Che-Zarafi; I should also have added Che-Mataka, a more powerful chief still, but the two were more or less together. Several questions suggest themselves about these people, viz.: Who did Zarafi and the others belong to? To whom did the unoccupied piece of ground and country beyond belong? Against whom did we counter-raid? All the answers are practically the same: Portuguese; mainly Portuguese territory; natives in Portuguese territory; but the incongruity of the whole was that "there were no Portuguese." As is so frequently the case, diplomats had arranged the maps and marked them red and yellow, and the country was signed away by treaties made in Europe. Unfortunately this does not make a nation able to take up its ground, and although we had occupied our territory, our allies had been unable to do the same to theirs.

With the advent of the warm weather, the cutting of the crops, and the burning of the grass, everything resumed the ordinary routine, the raiding season of 1898-99 was over. Suddenly rumours of an English expedition against these raiders reached the station. They were almost at once contradicted, and a joint Anglo-Portuguese expedition became an accomplished fact later in the year. It was while waiting for sanction from home to start for this expedition that I received

my first lesson in the hidden paths of diplomacy from a gallant Major at Zomba. This officer wrote a letter touching on the raiding question and a raid, and ended by requesting me "to pile it on as much as possible so as to bring the Foreign Office up to the scratch." The Foreign Office have now handed over the Protectorate to the Colonial Office, but I feel sure, if this meets the eye of any of those whose business it is to settle the affairs of our Empire, they will be highly amused to think that it is necessary "to be brought up to the scratch" to sanction such a small thing as an expedition of 400 men in an out-of-the-way part of Africa.

On August 1st, 1899, I marched from Fort Mangoche with my whole company to join headquarters at a place called Tombowe, east of the Lake Shirwa line of lakes. The official name for the expedition was "the Anglo-Portuguese Nquamba and Mataka Expedition," and its object was to reduce to order the chiefs and people who so frequently raided our eastern border. The men were full of fight, and delighted in their uncivilised way at the thought of other things to aim at than targets. The part played by our force was not great, but we took and burnt Nquamba's Town before being ordered home. Although we may not have had much fighting, we had a lot of walking and shooting, in which the Nyasaland gnu played a prominent part, and some unknown country was visited and roughly mapped. When our field force disbanded I had the task of running several hundreds of weary carriers, and of transporting the large mass of stores of the expedition to Mangoche, to be stored there in case our force re-assembled later. The Portuguese went on alone against Mataka. Their force consisted of from 150 to 250 white troops with guns, black troops, and a large

number of irregulars. The white troops wore blue serge, and must have found the heat very trying; these men were suddenly sent back from the front, and passed through Zomba, where many of them were treated by our doctor. The irregulars had been issued with our Army's "time-expired" tunics, in order to distinguish them from the ordinary native. Hardly a regiment in the service was unrepresented among this motley crowd; the tunics were complete with buttons and shoulder-straps, and it seemed to all of us a most undesirable fate for them. I only saw one Rifleman's jacket there; we will hope the wearer distinguished himself. Of course, the Portuguese methods differ very materially from our own, both in administration and warfare. As regards the latter, I myself saw "slave sticks" carried by the black troops. Another Portuguese custom, I understand, is to transport criminal and other natives from Angola on the West Coast to their East Coast possession, and *vice versâ*. These natives are commonly talked of as "undesirables," and when deported become liable to military service when wanted; this would in some measure account for their being utterly undisciplined.

Our Mlanje Company, recruited largely from unoccupied Portuguese territory, and these irregulars, were the principal actors in a little comedy at our Base camp. Our men learnt that a number of their wives, children, and relations were prisoners to a Portuguese supply column camped in the vicinity, and notwithstanding representations made by our Base officer to the Portuguese officer in charge, that officer entirely refused to give the people up to their rightful owners. Next day the supply column marched and passed in front of our roughly constructed fort; our men stood

ready, and as soon as they caught sight of any of their belongings among the carriers, dashed in and rescued them and passed them back into the safety of our fort. This affair nearly led to blows, as our men were very excited and angry, and the Portuguese irregulars equally so. In this unusual manner were rescued the majority of the women and children claimed by our men. In September of the same year, while moving the stores up to Mangoche, I had the great pleasure of meeting Captain Ferrars and the other members of the Anglo-Portuguese Boundary Commission. My military duties made it impossible for me to entertain personally Mr. Swann, our representative, and these officers, but I was glad to be able to place my house and its resources at their disposal.

The following month, when we had settled down for the rains, a party of natives came up to the boma and asked to see me. I went out, and was astonished to find the brother of the chief Che-Katuli, who had raided us so badly the preceding year. He asked for a grant of land and permission to build his village in our territory, and stated that he had been sent in by his brother for this purpose.

Permission was granted, and they settled down at once. The above is a very common practice among these people, but I never fully understood their idea in acting thus. The only conclusions that I came to were that the people were sent as hostages for peace, or to watch our doings, and to give timely notice to their own people. Of course, the chief would watch their reception, and would judge his own case by whether they were well or badly received. Among themselves the brother would either have been killed, made a prisoner, or been well treated. Another reason might

be that the country was most unsettled ; it was more so in this particular year owing to the expedition, and the chief might have wished to prepare for eventualities and to secure a safe retreat for himself.

Things having turned out so satisfactorily, I went out elephant hunting. On this journey I had no proper escort with me for the first time, and visited Che-Quzimba of Mtonia, a fairly influential chief living about seventy-five miles north of Mangoche and twenty-five miles due east of Fort Maguire. His district stands next to Che-Katuli of Litamwe, and I was glad to enter into friendly relations with him.

I think it must have been early in 1900 that the troops throughout the Protectorate were rearmed with the Martini-Enfield rifle, and received new equipment ; by discarding the old Sniders a marked advance in efficiency in shooting was gained.

The year 1900 saw the war at the Cape in full swing, but with the exception of Captain Mansel Jones, V.C., West Yorkshire Regiment, no one was allowed to leave, so we fretted and stayed. In this year, which was to prove such a momentous one for the Askari of the Protectorate, we changed our name from Central African Rifles to Central African Regiment, and recruiting for general service also commenced about the same time. The momentous event was nothing less than the awakening of the Askari caused by the Ashanti Expedition ; it was a rude awakening, but led to great and lasting results, so soon as they had recovered from the shock. It has also ended by opening up for them a greater sphere of usefulness than before, and the Empire is richer in having some excellent soldiers for outside service. On a certain day names of volunteers were called for by headquarters for Ashanti.

The Zomba companies volunteered freely, which gave the required numbers, or nearly so, and also about one quarter of the Mlanje Company, but the answer from the remaining outstations was most discouraging : Fort Mangoche, one volunteer out of eighty-five ; the Askari point-blank refused to think of going abroad into an unknown country ; Fort Mlangeni (Captain Stokes), under six ; Fort Manning (Captain Margesson), no better.

After some delay, when all idea of going had been given up, orders were received from the Foreign Office to send the men ; everything was ready, troops, Sikhs, carriers—all were to start to-morrow !

During this last night a wave of terror broke over the camp, Tengtenga (carriers) and Askari fled ; Zomba awoke next morning to find the majority of men missing. What occurred after this is rather uncertain, but subsequently I obtained an insight into the doings of the next twenty-four hours. The expedition started ; ends doubtless justify harsh measures, and the results were excellent to all concerned.

This sudden and startling exodus must not be confused with the severe crimes innumrated in the Army Act, however much it may appear to be so on the surface. The cause is an abstract feeling, well summed up by the natives in their word "Ntima," mind, spirit, feeling ; it is simply another branch of panic engendered by fear of an unknown, intangible thing. All African natives, as far as my experience goes, are liable to sudden waves of emotion, which carry them off their feet, and Europeans dealing with uncivilised races should be ready for such emergencies. When the natives act on these sudden impulses it is the semi-savage way of showing disapproval, or fear, or that something is wrong ; it is the only way they know, they think and act in the present

only, and never consider the future or the results. It should never be forgotten that their average intellects and ways of reasoning are far inferior to ours, probably comparable to those of European children.

A graver instance of the same thing was the commencement of the trouble with a native regiment on the West Coast. It undoubtedly read in the papers as a similar expression of feeling, a feeling of disapproval at what the men considered wrong treatment, but the end was most disastrous for them.

It may be of interest to know that when I told my company of the Zomba default, and tried to make them appreciate the disgrace, my Colour-Sergeant said : " Yes, Bwana, all this we understand, but if you had received the order for us to go, we also were going to our homes ! "

The number of Askari who took to their heels on this eventful night was variously stated up to 200 ; I met a Sikh in charge of a patrol on the eastern shores of Lake Nyasa, who stated the number to be over 200, and at any rate, forty of them worked in irons as prisoners at my fort, road-making; and very useful they proved. By the end of January, 1901, letters had arrived from Ashanti throwing light on the outside world ; a spirit of desire to see for themselves seized the Askari, and within six months of our affair, when the outstations were asked to volunteer for Jubaland, the men gave in their names with keenness ; thus the evolution of the Askari advanced a step. At Mangoche my capitão and seventy-two men volunteered, Mlangeni was better ; at both these forts the men were promised two months' advance of pay to subsist their wives and families. This wife question is a big problem, and more hangs on it than many Europeans think.

Jubaland came to nothing, and we again retired into

our shells until the end of the rains. The Mangoche district had just before been attacked by small-pox of a virulent type. As I had no doctor, except for four days, I was obliged to carry on arm-to-arm vaccination, and work in the infected villages myself. It is not pleasant work, and the natives are hopelessly indifferent and careless on these occasions.

Mention has been made of the Anglo-Portuguese Boundary Commission, which passed up the Mangoche border in the winter of 1899; this, with the conclusion of the Portuguese Mataka expedition, bore fruit in 1900, and ended by the erection of two Portuguese forts just outside the boundary; as I always said, "one to watch the officer at Mangoche, and the other our evacuated fort of Fort Maguire." What useful purposes these forts were intended to fulfil from their situations it is difficult to discover, but the one thing of most importance to the British Central Africa Government, and the one which the Government could have most thoroughly appreciated, remained a dead letter; this was the keeping in order of their natives, and this the Portuguese signally failed to do; their presence even went so far as to cause unnecessary obstruction.

One immediate result of the Portuguese presence was the increase in the flow of natives crossing the border to settle in our territory; a few had been trickling steadily in ever since the winter of 1899, but now the numbers increased at a rapid rate, so that in 1903 the Mangoche population was treble that living in the district in 1898.

Similar crossings over have taken place on our southern and western boundaries in the Port Herald and Mlangeni districts, and the revenue of the Protectorate has gained considerably thereby.

The rains from October 15th to May 15th is the white man's slackest season, though a busy one for the natives, who turn out to cultivate their fields. I slipped away in January, 1901, to visit the chief Che-Katuli, as he had sent me a pressing invitation to come. His brother guaranteed my safety and accompanied me, so I took no escort at all. The chief received me most cordially, coming out several miles to meet me. I stayed several days, and heard the latest news of the Portuguese Mataka expedition. Their native soldiers had made themselves most unpopular, as usual, and one was shot at in this chief's district, while I was at his village—a woman or food affair!

I went on to my other friend, Che-Quizimba, about twenty-five miles west, and home by the lake shore. This was rather nasty, as small-pox had reached here after leaving Mangoche, and there were many deaths.

The establishment of friendly relations with these chiefs in 1899-1900 led to the best results; among others it opened up the country to trade, and enabled the Mangoche people to stave off the scarcity of food which took place in 1900-1. The continual passing of people between the two districts, hitherto closed, made raiding more difficult, and the people ceased to live on the hill-tops and hillsides and began to build on the flat, and extend the radius of their fields. The two chiefs combined with me in mutual protection, and were instrumental in rescuing and returning several of the Mangoche people, besides accounting for several raiders.

A photograph of a Mangoche raider can be seen in the Sports Club. The man is wearing a slave stick of 150 lbs. weight, and this he was forced to carry for over 100 miles; the slave stick is there too.

In March, 1901, Fort Mangoche was inspected for the first time since September, 1898, and a few days later I was relieved. Previous to going on leave I went a trip round Lake Nyasa with Lieutenant E. L. Rhoades, of the Naval Department. I learnt how rough a fresh-water lake can be, but had a most interesting experience altogether, and was fortunate in being present when Lieutenant Rhoades completed his soundings of the lake; 386 fathoms was the greatest depth noted. I visited Fort Mlawgeni, and then left with the idea of going to South Africa. This was not to be, as I was stopped by a telegram and ordered to return to Zomba, and to proceed home in command of a representative detachment of the Central Africa Regiment. Some of the men received the Ashanti medal from the King when the detachment went to Marlborough House.

The King's African Rifles (we had changed our name again) were present at His Majesty's Coronation, and I joined them at the Alexandra Palace on August 1st, 1902, from leave. On August 9th, the day of the Coronation, the detachment formed part of the guard of honour, found by the black Colonial troops, and stationed at Whitehall; the Askari received Coronation medals at Buckingham Palace on the following Tuesday. The combined King's African Rifles left immediately afterwards for their homes, the several detachments being dropped at Aden, Mombasa, and Chinde. The men were pleased with their experiences in England, but delighted to return home. The British Central African troops reached Zomba on October 23rd, 1902; here pandemonium reigned supreme. The 2nd Battalion marched out at noon for Somaliland, and the majority of the 1st Battalion left on the following day. Books, money, forts, food, everything was literally

thrown at my head, and at the end of forty-eight hours I found myself in command of the troops of the Protectorate. Then followed a spell of particularly enjoyable but hard work, as the Zomba staff was most undermanned, also a journey to Blantyre, to be present at a judicial inquiry into the conduct of the troops when leaving the Protectorate. The troops were exonerated from causing what the local papers called "The Reign of Terror," "Natives take to the Hills," &c. At this inquiry the most libellous and unblushing statements were made by the white population, and it is to be regretted that these statements, including as they did most crimes up to "murder," were allowed to go unpunished.

In the early part of 1903 the Protectorate was visited by a well-known recruiter of black labour from Johannesburg. Shortly after his departure the Government started to allow recruiting for the mines. As, however, sufficient numbers were not forthcoming in the districts at first selected, the Atonga country was thrown open. This was unfortunate, and seriously interfered with the supply of Atonga recruits; it also led to another extraordinary panic. The Atonga men became frightened about the mines, and took to the bush and hills. Mr. Knipe, their collector, afterwards told me that the people had taken to the bush because they were afraid of being sent to Somaliland. This was the other side; both reasons may have been true.

In February, 1903, Captain Stokes returned from leave, and I went to Mangoche. A pleasant surprise occurred shortly after my return here in the form of visits from the two chiefs of Litamwe and Mtonia, a good proof that the friendships made in 1901 were lasting. It was most unfortunate that ill-health at the

time and my return home directly afterwards upon the completion of my five years made it impossible to leave matters as I had intended at Mangoche; at any rate, it is satisfactory to know that some things had altered for the better, the people could go about their ordinary occupations practically in safety, and they were certainly richer and more prosperous than formerly. Thanks to new arrivals, the revenue of the district had increased, and owing to the feeling of security, the cultivated area had been extended enormously, also it was possible to walk seventy-five miles where formerly it had been dangerous to walk five.

There are some general remarks to make before finishing; British Central Africa has its press and its missionaries like other places. The *Central African Times*, locally called the "Cat," seemed to take great pleasure in sly scratches at the Government, and might well be abolished if it did not print the "Reuters." The Scotch missionaries are doing most useful work, and deserve both praise and support. British Central Africa has to thank them for the majority of the skilled artisans, clerks, printers, telegraph operators, &c., throughout the country. Their principle is to teach the natives to work and to be of some use; they also treat natives in a large way at their mission hospitals—an example that the Government might very well copy.

British Central Africa is divided into districts for administrative purposes. At the head of each district is a collector, and to assist him he has two or more assistant collectors. One cannot help being struck by the excellent and progressive work carried out by this body of men. The way they help each other to overcome difficulties, and any one who applies to them, is an object lesson.

Many people consider that the natives are extremely immoral, and Sir Harry Johnston has, unfortunately, recorded this in his book on the Protectorate. My own experience is the reverse, and the head of the Blantyre mission endorses my view.

The daily routine at out-stations is much as the officer in charge chooses; there is always plenty of work to be done and supervised if he is keen on his station. Among ordinary duties come brick-making and burning, building, road and bridge making, post office work; civil work, such as collecting the hut tax, administration of justice, movement of villages, the settlement of refugees from over the border, a convict prison, and the suppression of slave-raiding. The ordinary military duties include station accounts monthly in triplicate, arrangement for food supplies, estimates for buildings and upkeep of fort, and transport of all stores. The work was made more difficult by the deficiency of skilled labour, and by the fact that departments do not exist on the military side; the officer is expected to combine everything in himself, as a result of this the training is excellent, and the word "can't" is unknown throughout the countryside. The out-station officer was directly responsible for his fort and everything appertaining to his Company, all books and returns were made out by him; he recruited, fed, paid and taught his men himself, and saw that all clothing and equipment were kept in order. As regards recruits they were generally brought down by men returning from leave or recruiting parties were sent out specially; in Zomba the Yaos used to offer themselves for enlistment. The pay in 1898 was five shillings per month, sergeants 10s., with 6d. a week for food, if grain or rice was not issued. The men at Mangoche infinitely preferred two yards of

white calico (value 3d. a yard), as more food was obtainable with this. In 1898 all carriers were paid in calico, as money hardly circulated, and it was most difficult to get the natives to take it. I instituted paying everybody in money, and opened my dry canteen to the countryside every Saturday afternoon. The Mangoche natives could then come up and buy calico, if they liked. I found they soon grew accustomed to keep money and, like other people, found it useful.

As the country settled down and prospered, wages advanced all round, and it became difficult to obtain recruits, especially Atongas. The men's pay was therefore raised to 10s. per month, sergeants 20s., and G. C. badges were introduced, carrying an extra one shilling each badge per month.

The men's clothing and equipment was useful, workmanlike and sufficient. It consisted of brown belts, braces, two pouches, a long bayonet (a short one would have been better) in a black scabbard, khaki haversack and waterbottle. The braces carried one Government blanket, and three days' food on the shoulders. The men were dressed in a loose slip-on khaki coat, loose khaki pants, open at the knee, a black fez and blue putties; they always went bare-footed. For ordinary parades the men had a blue cotton uniform, cut the same as the khaki, and sewn by the man himself.

Having been a commanding officer in British Central Africa myself, I take the liberty of making the following suggestions to commanding officers and others. To the first mentioned, not to allow very young officers to go to these places, no one under twenty-four years should be sent; neither should unsteady officers be selected, as there is very little supervision and often a good deal of "drink" to be had. It should be borne in mind by all

that no place probably "opens out" and "makes" a backward officer quicker or teaches him self-reliance sooner, at the same time officers should clearly understand that loafers are not welcome, and that officers must be ready to do anything and to rub shoulders with any one.

These Yaos and Atonga of British Central Africa hold a record in the field which any troops might be proud of. There is no known instance of their running away, or wishing to run away on any expedition in British Central Africa or elsewhere, with the exception of the disaster that overtook them and the 2nd Sikhs in Somaliland, when they were outnumbered and overwhelmed by the Mad Mullah. If the accounts of the survivors are correct, they must be exonerated from all blame on this occasion also. The men are so full of dash that it almost becomes a fault with them.

Three old British Central African officers wear the Victoria Cross, and I think two of them, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Gough, V.C., and Captain A. S. Cobbe, V.C., D.S.O., Indian Army, will allow that they owe a lasting debt of gratitude, if not their lives, to the staunchness of the men of Nyasaland. The third officer, Captain C. Mansel Jones, V.C., West Yorkshire Regiment, went direct from British Central Africa to South Africa, and there distinguished himself.

Minor honours have fallen to the share of many other British Central African officers. The honours of the Inspector-general of the East Coast troops, Brigadier General (local) Sir William H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B., speak for themselves; he is the last British Central African officer of the old days still connected with the Protectorate.

The Protectorate with its people is changing daily

at such a rapid pace that many things mentioned by me may be quite out of date ; my latest news from British Central Africa states that the original battalion of the Central African Rifles, now the 1st Battalion King's African Rifles, is quitting British Central Africa for garrison work in East Africa.

In conclusion, I hope I may have succeeded in interesting some readers of the CHRONICLE in these excellent savages.

C. PERCIVAL.

Kassala, September, 1905.

BIG GAME SHOOTING ON THE WHITE NILE.

BEING quartered in Khartoum, six of us determined to take advantage of the privileges given to the British garrison, to spend our three and a half months' leave shooting. These privileges are that you can obtain the license, which is £40 for strangers, for £5, and also you are allowed to shoot in the district known as the "Officers' Reserve," which lies between Renk and Kaka on the east bank of the river, and which is by far the most abundant with game.

Coke and Stephenson with a friend formed one party, and they took steamer from the Sudan Development Company with two boats towed alongside. They went first of all to Shambe, which lies in the centre of the *sudd* country. They shot here for about ten days and then returned, shooting near Lake No to the Officers' Reserve, where in May all three parties were close together.

Wilson and Vivian formed the second party. They hired a sailing nuggar and sent it on ahead to go to Taufkia, and there await their arrival on the post boat. They gave the boat a week's start from Khartoum, which was barely sufficient, but thanks to various delays on the part of the steamer, it arrived in time. They meant to go into the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and got as far as Lake No, when they met contrary winds and had to put back



MRS. GRAY'S WATERBUCK.



SHILLUKS.

BIG GAME SHOOTING ON THE WHITE NILE.

Being quartered in Khartoum, six of us determined to take advantage of the privileges given to the British officers, to get about three and a half months' leave of absence, to enjoy the privileges of that you can obtain in the Sudan, which is £100 per stranger, for £5, and also you are allowed to shoot in the district known as the "Officers' Reserve," which lies between Bank and Kaka on the east bank of the river, and which is by far the most abundant wild game.

Coke and Stephenson, with a friend formed the party, and they took a puner from the Sudan Development Company with two boats towed alongside. They went first of all to Shambe, which lies in the centre of the *sudd* country. They shot here for about ten days and then returned, shooting near Lake No to the Officers' Reserve, where in May all three parties were shooting.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary formed the second party. They hired a boat called a *naggar* and sent it on ahead to go to Lake No, and there await their arrival on the post boat. The *naggar* boat a week's start from Khartoum, which was very sufficient, but thanks to various delays on the part of the steamer, it arrived in time. They meant to go down the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and got as far as Lake No, when they met contrary winds and had to put back



MRS. GRAY'S WATERBUCK.



SHILLUKS.

and go up the Bahr Zeraf, which they followed for about eighty miles, when the wind changed again, this time to the south, and they returned to the Reserve. Our third party consisted of Whitaker and Railston, who also hired a nuggar and sailed up the whole way, shooting as they went. They had one breakdown, the boom smashing near Duem, but they got it mended and continued.

On a good day they managed to cover eighty miles, without sailing at night. They went up to the mouth of the Bahr Zeraf, and then returned to the Reserve.

The country varies a good deal as you travel south. For the first 150 miles you go through the desert, and it is very uninteresting. After that the country changes and becomes well wooded and green—a great change after Khartoum. This continues as far as Kaka, the forest varying in depth. It is singularly devoid of landmarks, the only hills met with being Jebel Ain and Jebel Ahmed Aga. From Kaka southwards flat grass plains are covered with a few trees and Shilluk villages are met with. Fashoda lies in the middle of this extremely uninteresting country. On reaching Taufikia, about 600 miles from Khartoum, the country changes again and the *sudd* or marsh country is met with. Landing is very difficult and mosquitoes abound. The river turns west for about ninety miles to Lake No, and then south again. The Bahr Zeraf, which is a very winding river about eighty yards wide, runs into the White Nile about forty miles west of Taufikia.

The game met with varies with the country. Certain animals exist all along both banks of the river. These are : the Waterbuck, White-eared Cob, Tiang and Gazelle. These are pretty easy to kill as they

are to be found fairly close to the river in the early morning.

The Waterbuck is about the size of a Red Deer with a coarse brown skin. They are very plentiful, but large heads are scarce, the largest being found, on the Bahr Zeraf. They are clumsy movers, and are generally found in herds. The White-eared Cob is a smaller animal, and more the size of a Fallow Deer. It varies considerably in colour, some of the old bucks being quite black, the younger ones fawn coloured. The best heads are found near Lake No. The Tiang, a species of Hartebeest, is not a pretty animal to look at, and is found all the way up the river. It is not difficult to approach, but will go long distances when wounded. The Red-fronted Gazelle, which is the only species of Gazelle on the river, is hard to get near at times, and has a knack of running off just as you are ready to shoot; sometimes they will stop and turn towards you if you whistle, thus giving you the chance of a shot.

Of the rarer or more local game, we all got a Mrs. Gray's Waterbuck which only exists on certain islands in the *sudd*. It is considerably smaller than a Waterbuck, and of very dark red colour, and has very long curved horns. When galloping it carries its head very near the ground, which gives one the impression that its horns are too heavy for its size.

The Roan Antelope is also one of the hardest to get. It is nowhere very abundant, and very shy. It stands about fifteen hands, with long ears and a mane. It moves like a horse, and once frightened is not seen again. Both sexes are horned, which makes them very hard to distinguish, though those of the females are not so massive. Roan are to be found on the White Nile on

both banks from Jebel Ahmed Aga to Kaka, and also on the east bank of the Bahr Zeraf.

The Buffalo inhabits very much the same country as the Roan, and are especially numerous on the east bank of the river. We were all prepared by reading books of Sir Samuel Baker and others to be charged and tossed if we shot badly, but though we all gave them plenty of opportunities of doing so, we were not even chased by one. Our impression was that a wounded Buffalo thought more of getting away with the rest of the herd than of charging, also that the tremendous striking power of a .450 cordite cartridge seemed to stupefy them.

We found the most effective shot was in the centre of the neck, which generally dropped them stone dead, the heart shot being difficult as the heart is very low down and small.

The Buffalo travel a lot, and in the day time are a long way off the river, but they have to come down at night to drink. The way we used to get them was by going out in the dark about four a.m. to the place where we expected them to drink and try and get their tracks about daybreak; having found them they are not very difficult to follow. We used to get up to them as they were making their way inland, grazing as they went. It was then a case of cautious approach and awaiting an opportunity to shoot. The Buffalo are very easily disturbed, and when on the move travel at a great pace through the forest, making a tremendous noise as they crash through the undergrowth, while they show extraordinary agility for animals of such bulk. They appear to be greatly affected by the weather; on a cool and windy day being wild and restless, while on a hot day they are

sleepy and easy to approach. The herds vary in size, mostly consisting of six to twelve animals, though at times large herds of fifty or more were seen.

There were lions at various places along the river, but nowhere in great quantities. Railston shot a lioness at Kaka, sitting up at night for it. Wilson and Vivian both had shots at a lion by day and missed.

Among the rarer antelopes there are the Jackson's Hartebeest and the Reed Buck. The former exist only on the west bank of the river, and are by far the hardest animal to kill, as they always place themselves in an open plain with one or two always on the look-out for danger. The latter exist near the *sudd* country, and are pretty little animals with a peculiar whistling call.

There is only one more animal to mention, and that is the African elephant. These are met with on the Bahr Ghazal and south of Shambe, where they live in great swamps. There are a few on the White Nile, but they are seldom met with, as they travel tremendous distances inland, and only come down every two or three nights to the river to drink in the dry season. They are never seen near the river in the daytime, and in the rains keep inland altogether.

Whitaker and Railston were very lucky in finding a khor or inland channel near Jebel Ahmed Aga, where the elephants came down to drink. They waited out for them to come and drink on a moonlight night, and came on a herd of thirty. They fired at a bull, and were charged by the whole herd, having to make a bolt for it, and luckily got away.

Coke and Stephenson also had an exciting time with elephants at Shambe. They emptied two '577's and one '450 into a large bull, and it had no effect on him what-

ever. The herd turned their way, and they had to run for their lives. They also fired at another bull, and brought him down, but he recovered and made off, but the natives brought in his tusks some days afterwards. The natives kill elephants by hanging an enormous weighted spear on a tree under which the elephant will pass on his way to water. They release the spear so that it falls on his withers and remains there. They then track the elephant till he dies, which often takes two or three days.

The Arabs kill elephant in a very much more sporting way. Two of them mounted get up to a herd and single out a large bull. One of them rides in front and entices the elephant to charge him, and, as he does so, the other rides up behind with a big sword and tries to hamstring him. If the elephant turns round they change places until he is crippled, when killing is an easy matter.*

There is plenty of small game to be got for the pot, namely, rabbits, guinea fowl, and duck. Of the latter, the whistling teal are especially good eating.

We got a certain amount of fish too, some of the large ones weighing over 30 lbs.

It is possible to do the whole expedition with the greatest comfort. Having a boat means that your transport is practically unlimited.

The bags got by the various parties are as follows : Coke and Stephenson, forty-six head ; Wilson and Vivian, fifty-four head ; Railston and Whitaker, forty-three head.

* [Sir Samuel Baker gives an admirable description of this daring form of sport as witnessed by him among the Sword Hunters of the Hamran Arabs.—Ed.]

Grand Total.

2 Elephants.	26 White-eared Cob.
1 Lioness.	32 Tiang.
19 Buffalo.	16 Roan Antelope.
2 Jackson's Hartebeest.	4 Oribi.
23 Waterbuck.	7 Reed Buck.
6 „ Mrs. Gray's	5 Wart Hog.
<i>Total</i> ...	143 head.

2 B.R.B.



WATERBUCK.



HEADS ON RIVER BANK AT DUEM.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

Grand Total.

7 Elephants.	26 White-eared Coby
4 Lionsess.	32 Tiang.
19 Buffals.	16 Roan Antelope.
2 Jackals & Hyenas.	4 Oribi.
80 Small antelopes.	7 Hooded Buef.
100 Small birds.	5 Wart Hog.
	145 <i>head.</i>

— B.R.B.



WATERBUCK.



HEADS ON RIVER BANK AT DUEM.

THE TURKS IN YEMAN (ARABIA).

DURING the year a wing of the 3rd Battalion was stationed at Dhala. We had several opportunities, thanks to Captain Jacob, the Political Officer, of meeting the Turks, who were holding Kataba, their frontier post, about ten miles from Dhala, and on the border.

The first representative of the Turks we saw was the Kaimakam (Governor) of Kataba, who stayed the night with Jacob in our Mess on his way to Aden. He was an elderly gentleman with a grotesque figure, and talked French, and did not allow himself to be bound by the Mohomedan law regarding the use of intoxicants, for he sampled every variety that we had during the evening, and eventually finished up by dancing a cakewalk to the accompaniment of a gramophone, and swallowing several prairie oysters, which were described to him as "huitres du desert."

Two months later, when on the border with a few N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, I received an invitation to lunch at Kataba, which I accepted, taking four of my party with me. The fort, imposing from a distance, is, on closer inspection, a very dilapidated mud building surrounded by twenty old bell tents, which no Ordnance Department would accept even as condemned, so tattered and patched were they.

The Garrison consisted of some 250 rank and file, the men being a mixture of Turks and Syrians; on the

whole a fine looking lot, but so ragged and dirty. They had, however, a Mauser rifle and three bandoliers full of ammunition apiece.

Before lunch we were entertained by a display of dancing and sword play by the men, which was quite excellent; during which we consumed gallons of coffee and numerous cigarettes. We then had lunch, at which I was provided with a spoon and fork, while the remainder competed with their fingers. I was glad when this meal was over, as towards the end my French had got to a very low ebb. The N.C.O.'s and Rifleman were, at the same time, entertained by the men, with whom they seemed to keep up an "entente cordiale"; at any rate conversation never flagged.

In September I accompanied Jacob on a political tour, with an escort of twenty of our men, and at Kataba we were fortunate enough to see the Column under Liwa (Lt. General) Ghalib Pasha, which was halted at Kataba.

The force consisted of 3,000 men with seven guns. They had just come in from the North, where they had been engaged with the Imam's forces near Ibb. We escorted Jacob over to call on the General, and found the streets lined and guards of honour galore for us.

His troops consisted of two Battalions of Redifs (Reserves), and one of Albanians, all even more ragged and dirty than the permanent Garrison.

From them we learnt that Marshal Faizi-Pasha had re-occupied Sana and that the rebellion was crushed.

The same evening seven officers, including the Brigade-Major, who had been educated in Germany, and was a very keen soldier, magnificently dressed in blue, gold lace and white gloves, and riding a white mule, escorted by two companies of Albanians, came over and returned Jacob's call and stayed to dinner; while another

"entente" was carried on between the respective escorts.

Next day we returned to Dhala and the Turks marched Northward to join the general concentration that was taking place at Sana.

It was decidedly interesting to see the Turkish Army on service, and the impression they gave me was that, if better looked after generally, the men were as fine material as one could wish for as soldiers.

R. E. SOLLY FLOOD.

THE RETURN OF THE RIFLE DEPÔT TO WINCHESTER, 1904.

For several days the order for the move from Gosport to Winchester had definitely been given out, and everyone had been busily engaged packing up.

About 10 a.m. on the morning of March 29th, 1904, the Rifle Depôt paraded for the last time within the lines of the Portsmouth defences. We formed up in eight companies, about 550 strong, under Colonel Mends, and led by the band of the Royal Marines marched the few hundred yards to Gosport Station and entrained. It was not without some pangs of regret that we steamed out of the station; Gosport had given us a home for eight years. Colonel Donald Browne and Colonel Mends had converted a wilderness into one of the most charming gardens that exist in any English barracks, some 5,000 immature lads had been converted into Riflemen, and we all carried away pleasant thoughts of days in the Solent, and interesting memories of hours spent in the Harbour and the Dockyard.

Many Riflemen have relatives in the Royal Navy, and any small hospitality we were enabled to show the sister-service was even more than returned to us. Amongst the names of those who will always be pleasantly associated with Gosport by Riflemen who served there, are Sir Nowell Salmon, Sir John Davies, Sir Charles Hotham, Sir Baker Russell, and Sir John Fisher.

After a direct run of about one hour and twenty minutes we arrived at Winchester, and the Dépôt formed up outside the station. Thence we marched, amid crowds of people, through flag-draped streets, to the City Arch, where the Mayor made a kind speech of welcome and Colonel Mends duly replied. The bugle sounded the Advance, and in a few moments we wheeled to the left and formed up on the well-known old Parade Square. Companies marched off to dinner in their new homes, and the move was a "fait accompli."

JOHN COWELL.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS' BRIGADE CAMP AT ALDERSHOT IN 1905.

It occurred to those of us who attended the Public Schools' Brigade Camp at Aldershot this year that a short account of a movement, with which Riflemen have been closely associated for several years, might prove of interest to the readers of the CHRONICLE.

It is only since the South African War that the old Public Schools' yearly camp has pulled itself together and become a Brigade; this, combined with the fact that the professional element in the new organisation has always been supplied by Riflemen, is probably the reason why so few soldiers beside ourselves appear to have any idea what the Public Schools' Brigade is. Now, however, that Volunteering is beginning to take its place with football and cricket as a recognised factor in public school life, the Brigade is becoming a national institution. In the lusty companies which now come every year into camp with the "swells" of the school in their ranks and the captains of cricket and football amongst their N.C.O.'s, there is little resemblance to those small bodies of weedy youths who, chiefly because they were no good at other games, used to make a hobby of rifle shooting and call themselves Cadet Corps. Encouraged by a few far-seeing men amongst the masters, Cadet Corps are now becoming the fashion, and what that means in school life everybody knows; the vague idea that the whole thing after all was a farce, which

used not long ago to be present somewhere at the back of every School Volunteer's mind, has been dispelled by the practical work of the camp and the contact with Regular Officers.

As with all British institutions of any real value, the development of the Public Schools' Brigade is due entirely to the enterprise of individuals. The two central figures of the movement are Major Hoare, of Haileybury, a Volunteer Officer of great keenness and large experience who has been the chief organiser and harmoniser of the camp from its beginning, and Major Riley, who has brought to bear on it those high administrative powers which are so well known to all Riflemen. The names of Henry Wilson and H. M. Wilson as Brigadiers, of Leslie Thornton as Brigade Major, of G. Salmon, Stephens, J. Innes, Grogan, F. Nugent, and other Riflemen, as Battalion Commanders, Seconds-in-Command, and Adjutants, and of Colour-Sergeant Wood as Brigade Sergeant-Major, are a sufficient guarantee of the soundness of the military training of the camp in past years.

Last year the Brigade reached a total strength of just over 2,000; it is not likely to grow much larger, firstly, because the Public Schools' Brigade Committee exercise a strict veto over the inclusion of schools whose company they do not desire, and, secondly, for financial reasons. I am not competent to enter into the financial side of the question in any detail, but I know enough to be able to say that in no other Volunteer Brigade is so thorough a training given at so small a cost to the public. The Public Schools' Brigade authorities are most generous; they even pay the printing bill for the schemes, and the forage bill for the horses, and in many other ways provide moneys from their funds which reduce the cost

per head to the public for the training to a ridiculously small sum.

This year the Brigade was again about 2,000 strong, and comprised contingents from practically every public school of repute in England, with the notable exception of Eton. Gough commanded the Brigade with Mac-lachlan as Brigade-Major, and Sergeant-Major Bull as Brigade Sergeant-Major; Philips, of the 60th, was Second-in-Command, and Riley occupied his usual position of Quartermaster and general business manager. Of the four Battalions into which the Brigade is formed, Congreve commanded one with King as his Second-in-Command, Henniker another with Sherston as Adjutant, Hoare another with Grogan as Second-in-Command and Sturgis as Adjutant, while I took on the remaining one with the assistance of Verney.

The Brigade as usual began to assemble on the last Monday in July, and broke up on the following Wednesday week. This arrangement gives at least seven full days' work. The camp is on the Government House camping ground; the tents are pitched and told off, and the camp all ready, before the detachments come in, and is left standing, but clean, when they go. Officers' tents are ready pitched and furnished; there are kitchens, canteens and recreation tents. Also there is an excellent Officers' mess.

The various school detachments always come out under their own officers, and the battalions are as far as possible made up of the same schools year by year. The officers of course are masters, and a few masters even come as privates in the ranks. The boys sleep five or six in a tent, are fed like fighting cocks, and seldom go sick, whatever the work or the weather. Everybody is as keen as can be, and the harder they are

worked the better they like it. The discipline is excellent; hardly ever do complaints come as far as the Battalion commander, and when they do, a word in season is sufficient to check any playful attempt at disorder.

Rouse is usually at 5.30 a.m. The day starts with Brigade prayers, and is subsequently divided up so as to get as much work as possible into it. The syllabus comprises the complete training of the soldier in every formation from a double sentry to a Somaliland square on the march. A good part of the time is given up to field-days, the schemes for which are drawn up on the best Staff College lines, and are printed and distributed, so that all ranks can, and do, take a real interest in what is being done; and conferences are held after the battles are over. It is not very easy to devise a scheme which will produce a universal and bloody engagement in the given time and which is also sufficiently realistic to appeal to such an intelligent body of officers as are those of the Public Schools.

The scouts and cyclists, and the signallers, are trained separately under selected Volunteer officers. They are all good, the scouts especially so, and Commanding Officers in the field can generally rely on getting useful and constant reports about the enemy's movements. It takes a lot to stop the scouts—on one occasion this year a whole patrol swam the Basingstoke Canal with all their clothes on—and their methods are very thorough; on another occasion a cyclist scout, whose motor bicycle had broken down, proceeded on the approach of two of the enemy's scouts to eat the message he was carrying; however a page out of a field note book takes some swallowing, and the other fellows had him by the throat before it was half way down, made

him spit it out again, and brought both man and message back to their own commander.

We took part in one Divisional Field day, and attacked in line with the 1st Guards' Brigade. It is, undoubtedly, in attack that the Brigade is at its best; the lads work splendidly, and the company leading, when one considers the scanty opportunities available for practice, is simply wonderful. Every one does their best, and everything, whether right or wrong, is done for a reason, and this, after all, is half the battle. For a long time I could not understand why the extended order work was so good, until Thornton pointed out to me that the section leaders are mostly big boys—"swells"—in their schools—and that, consequently, there is no "back-chat" or nonsense of that kind, and any boy who shows a tendency not to play up gets attended to after parade; in fact, the section leader runs his section as if it was a house footer team.

Several distinguished officers were good enough to take an interest in the camp this year. Sir John French attended Church parade, held a march past afterwards, and then went round the lines of every company in the Brigade. Sir George White also came to look on at one of our field days. General Lloyd, to whose Brigade the camp is officially attached, as usual did everything possible to help us, and acted as Chief Umpire at one of our field days. And all who saw us were very complimentary in their remarks.

In the intervals of work the camp became a sort of compendium of improvised games. In the evenings there were excellent sing-songs run by the Chaplain, Mr. Seaton, and, on two occasions, men came over from the Staff College and gave us most interesting lectures. On Sunday the Gymnasium swimming bath was put at the

disposal of the Brigade, and hundreds disported themselves in its pellucid depths. Sherston, also, having backed himself to do the rings above the bath, sought, and found, the pellucid depths with all his Sunday clothes on.

It is esteemed an honour to go on guard. Even Colour Sergeants will disguise themselves in great coats or cut off their stripes so as to come on guard as Private Riflemen. The canteen, as is the case throughout the army, is inclined to be a danger to efficiency, but in this case the tempter does not lurk in a pot of ale, but takes upon himself the form of a pink and singularly indigestible ice.

There is a tendency to laugh at all Volunteers, to say that they could never compete with Regulars, and that they are responsible for a flood of inexpert and uninformed criticism on military matters in the Press and Parliament, which at times amounts almost to a national danger. All of which is true enough, but this is the fault of the system, not of the Volunteer. Personally I have the greatest admiration for men who give up part of their leisure and put themselves to some expense in order to learn how to trail a pike in their country's service. The spirit is rare enough in these unpatriotic days.

However, neither of these objections apply to the Public Schools' Brigade. The Brigade is not supposed to take the field as such, though it would probably make a very good show if it did; and the whole-hearted way in which the officers, men of mature age and much learning as many of them are, cheerfully subordinate themselves to Regular Officers of no great seniority, is both a proof of their desire to learn, and an example of great value to their boys.

The effect of ten days' discipline and practical soldiering on boys of an impressionable age from all parts of the Kingdom is, I believe, of benefit to the country. They are drawn for the most part from that class which, while exerting a preponderating influence on the conduct of our national affairs, yet appears to be quite unable to realise what the military needs of this Empire are. Even this small experience of soldiering in their youth may impress them with an appreciation of the value of discipline and of the extreme technicality of modern soldiering, which, let us hope, may give them cause for reflection later on.

The connection of us Riflemen with the camp carries with it, moreover, certain material advantages. The Public School world is becoming familiar with the Green Jacket, with the result that a congenial field of employment as school instructors is being opened to our retiring N.C.O.'s. The number of old Riflemen occupying these billets is increasing fast, an arrangement both to the advantage of themselves and of the schools they go to. Also the practice in handling brigades and battalions in the field which the camp offers to these officers of both regiments who attend it is worth something. It is an opportunity which junior officers do not often get.

To descend to the purely personal point of view, the ten days in camp is a perfect godsend to one who is condemned, from whatever cause, to spend the rest of the year in an office in London. One learns or re-learns at least as much as one teaches, and the time spent in the same Mess with other Riflemen from all parts of the world is a holiday of the best for one temporarily divorced from the Regiment.

I hope this account of the camp may suffice to

show that the connection which we have already established with the Public Schools is worth keeping up. This year it was only through the unremitting energy of Maclachlan that enough Riflemen were collected to fill the different posts. Those who have once come to the camp are always ready to come again, but, being mostly birds of passage, it is not often that they are available two years in succession. It comes at rather an awkward time of the year, but still it is well worth the consideration of any one with inclination or leisure to volunteer for it.

J. BURNETT-STUART.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' BRIGADE, 1905.

Staff.

Commanding Brigade.—Bt. Lt.-Colonel J. E. Gough, *V.C.*, Rifle Brigade.

2nd in Command.—Major L. F. Philips, 60th Rifles.

Brigade Major.—Capt. R. C. Maclachlan, Rifle Brigade.

Quartermaster.—Major T. Riley, 60th Rifles.

P.M.O.—Capt. E. Ryan, R.A.M.C.

Chaplain.—Rev. J. B. Seaton.

Bde. Sergt.-Major.—Sergt.-Major Bull, Rifle Brigade.

Schools.	Officers.	Sgts.	Sgt.-Ins.	
Bradfield 4 ...	74 ...	1	<i>O.C.</i> —Capt. J. E. Burnett-Stuart, R.B. <i>Adj.</i> —Lieut. R. Verney, R B
Clifton ...	... 1 ...	72 ...	1
Highgate ...	... 2 ...	47 ...	—
Tonbridge ...	... 4 ...	68 ...	1
Cheltenham ...	... 1 ...	26 ...	1
Denstone ...	... 1 ...	21 ...	1
Oundle ...	... 2 ...	46 ...	2
St. Albans ...	... 2 ...	26 ...	—
Rossall ...	... 3 ...	63 ...	1
	20	443	8	

Schools.	Officers.	Sgts.	Sgt.-Ins.	
Brighton ...	3	27	—	<i>O.C. — Major Hoare, Haileybury R.V.C. 2nd in Command.— Capt. Sir E. Grogan, Bart., R.B. Adj.—Lieut. H. R. Sturgis, R.B.</i>
Eastbourne ...	5	41	1	
Haileybury ...	5	102	1	
Leys ...	1	36	1	
Rugby ...	6	93	1	
Sherborne ...	3	65	1	
Epsom ...	2	47	1	
Lancing ...	1	30	1	
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 441	<hr/> 7	
Felstead ...	2	49	2	<i>O.C.—Capt. Lord Henniker, R.B. Adj.—2nd Lieut. S. A. Sherston, R.B.</i>
Forest ...	1	26	1	
Marlborough ...	3	48	—	
Repton ...	3	88	1	
Uppingham ...	5	51	1	
Wellington ...	3	88	1	
Westminster ...	3	40	1	
Winchester ...	3	71	1	
	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 461	<hr/> 8	
Charterhouse ...	3	65	1	<i>O.C.—Bt. Lt.-Col. W. N. Congreve, V.C., R.B. 2nd in Command.— Capt. A. H. King, R.B.</i>
Dulwich ...	2	50	1	
Harrow ...	1	40	1	
Mer. Taylors' ...	2	53	—	
Shrewsbury ...	1	52	1	
St. Paul's... ..	1	37	1	
Berkhampstead ...	2	52	—	
Gresham ...	2	45	1	
Brecon ...	1	23	1	
Chigwell ...	1	14	—	
City of London ...	1	25	1	
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 456	<hr/> 8	
Grand Total ...	86	1801	31	

A SPECIAL INSPECTION PARADE AT MALTA, 1859.

OUR Battalion, the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, was stationed at Malta in 1859, and quartered at Lower St. Elmo Barracks. The Battalion was commanded by Colonel F. R. Elrington, the Infantry Brigade by Sir C. Warren, and the Governor was Sir John Pennefather, K.C.B.

A Russian Squadron under the Grand Duke Constantine paid a visit to the Port, and was shown the sights of the place. The Grand Duke expressed a wish to inspect one of the Infantry Battalions, and ours was selected for that purpose. We accordingly turned out in heavy marching order on the parade ground of Upper St. Elmo, where His Imperial Highness closely inspected us. We were put through a lot of movements, mostly in double-quick time. It was lively work and no mistake about it, especially as the Battalion was composed of very young men raised rather hastily for the Indian Mutiny. Our Colonel was a first-class drill, and the men would and did work for him like clockwork. I do not remember during a long and varied service, and under many different commanders, ever seeing an hour spent like this one was ; it was smart drill, and no mistake. The final movement was forming square to receive Cavalry. The Grand Duke and his staff now asked some questions of Sir J. Pennefather as to the firmness of the square and other matters. He spoke English well, and struck me as being a most remarkably sharp and intelligent man. One of the Captains, a very

fine-looking man who had lost an arm in the Crimea and showed a fine breast of medals, was questioned by His Royal Highness on various matters, one question being as to whether he felt pain in his shoulder. The Captain replied that he felt pain whenever there was a change of weather, upon which the Duke remarked, "It's as good as a barometer I should say." He handled a medal belonging to another officer, and asked for what it was given. On being told "the Quarries" he dropped it very suddenly as if it were hot and burnt his hands. After the parade was dismissed the Duke and Staff came round the men's barrack rooms, and I heard him remark how young the men looked, and that this was not the sort of men who fought at Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol. He was in fact a regular sharp, all-alive sort of man, and no duffer I should say.

Many years have passed away since then, and a great number of those who were then present have joined the majority, but I do not think that a more business-like parade, or a smarter or better bit of drill has been done since in the Rifles or in any other Corps in the British or other Army. The grand old fighting General, Pennefather, was then in his glory. So was our able Colonel second to none. We had a fine lot of officers, most of whom had received their baptism of fire in the Crimea not many years before; and the Battalion was, I fully believe, fit for and equal to anything that could be required of them.

I shall never forget as long as life lasts that busy evening spent upon Upper St. Elmo parade ground before the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, when His Imperial Royal Highness saw us march past to our grand old war march "Ninety Five."

E. WOOLDRIDGE.

THE GURKHA RIFLES AND THE DHARMSALA EARTHQUAKE.

At the Annual Regimental Dinner, held on May 30th at the Hotel Métropole, His Royal Highness the Colonel-in-Chief having expressed the general feeling of sympathy with our Comrades and fellow Riflemen, the Gurkhas, in their great misfortunes, due to the disastrous earthquake at Dharmsala; it was suggested and carried, *nem. con.*, to make a collection in the Regiment as a small mark of our sympathy and desire to help.

Colonel Congreve was appointed Secretary, and with the result that £330 13s. 6½d., in addition to £25 previously sent on its own initiative by the 4th Battalion, was collected.

The following letters explain the way the money was dealt with :—

HORSE GUARDS,
WHITEHALL, S.W.,
June 29th, 1905.

DEAR COLONEL POWELL,

At our Regimental Dinner held on May 30th, at which I presided, it was unanimously resolved by a very large gathering of Riflemen to open a subscription amongst Past and Present Officers of the Regiment, as a token of our regard and sympathy for our fellow Riflemen who have suffered so severely from the earthquake at Dharmsala.

The sum which I have so far received amounts to about £275, and this I have lodged with Messrs. Cox and Co.'s bank, until such time as I may hear from you as to what you would wish done with it.

Our only desire is to express our sympathy and comradeship with our fellow Riflemen, and I feel, therefore, that the best course to pursue is to consult you as to the disposal of the money.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) ARTHUR,
Field Marshal,
Colonel-in-Chief, Rifle Brigade.

Colonel C. H. POWELL,
1st Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles,
Chitral, India.

THE HAUGH,
CROMDALE, N.B.,
September 11th, 1905.

SIR,

I have just received from India the letter your Royal Highness has been kind enough to address me.

On behalf of my brother officers, and of the Gurkha officers and men of my regiment, I wish to express our very deep appreciation of the sympathy which your Royal Highness and the Rifle Brigade have so kindly shown us in the terrible calamity that has befallen us at Dharmsala, and for the very substantial form this sympathy has taken.

I shall lose no time in forwarding your Royal Highness' letter to Major Hatch and my officers; and I intend, on my return to India this month, to consult with them as to the manner in which this handsome gift should be used. I feel sure that it will be our unanimous wish to devote the gift to some special purpose which will be an enduring memento of the brotherly feeling shown us by the Rifle Brigade in our trouble, and I shall make a point of informing your Royal Highness of our decision in the matter.

Major Ryder, who is commanding my battalion while I am away, has forwarded to me the enclosed letter, signed by my Gurkha officers, and he tells me that the feeling excited throughout the regiment is of the warmest nature, and all ranks are greatly touched both by the kind thought shown by

the Rifle Brigade, and with the letter written on behalf of the Regiment by your Royal Highness.

I remain,
Your Royal Highness' obedient Servant,
(Signed) C. H. POWELL,
Colonel, Commanding 1st Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles.

ENCLOSURE TO COLONEL POWELL'S LETTER.

WE, British Officers, Gurkha Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Riflemen of the 1st Gurkhas, wish to offer our heartfelt thanks to His Highness the Duke of Connaught and the Rifle Brigade for their kindly and sympathetic feeling towards, and their unstinted generosity in raising amongst themselves a substantial subscription for, the earthquake military sufferers at Dharmsala.

Camp Madaglasht, Chitral,
July 29th, 1905.

(Signed by Nine Gurkha Officers).

84, CADOGAN PLACE, S.W.,
September 14th, 1905.

DEAR COLONEL POWELL,

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught directs me to thank you for your letter, and is glad to hear that our small collection may be of some use to our brother Riflemen. In the event of it being necessary to provide new mess equipment, his Royal Highness would suggest that the Rifle Brigade donation might possibly be used in this direction, as a permanent testimony to the fellowship existing between us; but he advances this suggestion as an idea and nothing more, for he, in common with his Regiment, would prefer to leave the matter entirely in your hands.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) W. N. CONGREVE,
Colonel Rifle Brigade,
Private Secretary.

WEDDING PRESENT TO H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET OF CONNAUGHT.

IN March, 1905, Colonel Cockburn, D.S.O., having consulted the wishes of the Colonels Commandant and of the Commanding Officers of the other Battalions, invited subscriptions towards a Regimental present to Princess Margaret of Connaught, on the occasion of her wedding with Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

Owing to the very short time which remained before the wedding, it was considered impossible to open the list to the Past Officers of the Regiment so the subscriptions were limited to £1 from Officers now serving and with the result that £134 10s. was collected.

The Princess having expressed a desire to have a badge of the Regiment as a brooch, the work was carried out most artistically in diamonds and green enamel by the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company, and forwarded to Her Royal Highness, with a letter wishing her every prosperity and happiness in the name of the Regiment, by General Lord Alexander Russell, G.C.B., the senior Colonel Commandant.

In reply, Lord Alexander received the following from Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret :—

CLARENCE HOUSE,
ST. JAMES', S.W.

June 10th, 1905.

DEAR LORD ALEXANDER,

I am so very pleased and touched with the beautiful present sent me by all the Officers of the Rifle Brigade. Nothing could

have given me so much pleasure as to have the Regimental Badge of the Rifle Brigade, which I have always known, and with which my father has so long been connected.

Will you convey my most grateful thanks to all the Officers.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) MARGARET.

“IBI.” A REGIMENTAL PET.

MANY of our readers may be interested in a short account of the ibex (“Ibi”) which has accompanied the 2nd Battalion on its travels for the last six or seven years.

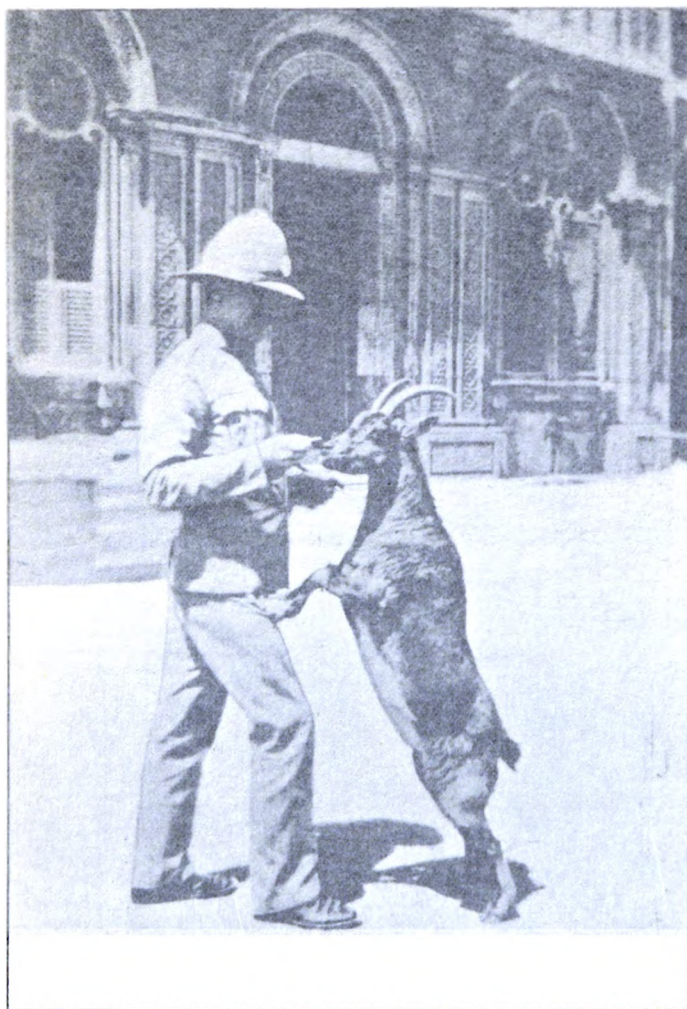
Originally caught by a shepherd on Mount Ida, in Crete, early in 1899, “Ibi” was given to the Battalion by Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) J. E. Gough, who was at that time commanding “A” Company.

When the Battalion left Crete, she accompanied it to South Africa, and was left at the Dépôt at Maritzburg during the early stages of the war, rejoining Head Quarters in Middelburg during the blockhouse period, and becoming entitled to two medals and four clasps. She next served in Cairo for two years, and then went to Khartoum for one year; on the Battalion moving down to Cairo it was thought advisable to leave her in the excellent Zoo at that place, where she has now settled down into married life with a smart Nubian ibex.

She was a great favourite, mainly owing to her independence and absolute fearlessness, and also to her custom of severely assaulting Generals and obnoxious Staff Officers.

Whenever it was possible, she was allowed to run loose, and she was fond of visiting the barrack rooms and terrorising the occupants into giving her bread, sugar, and other peace offerings.

She made a regular practice of visiting the Officers’



"IBI" AND MASTER.

"IBI." A REGIMENTAL PET.

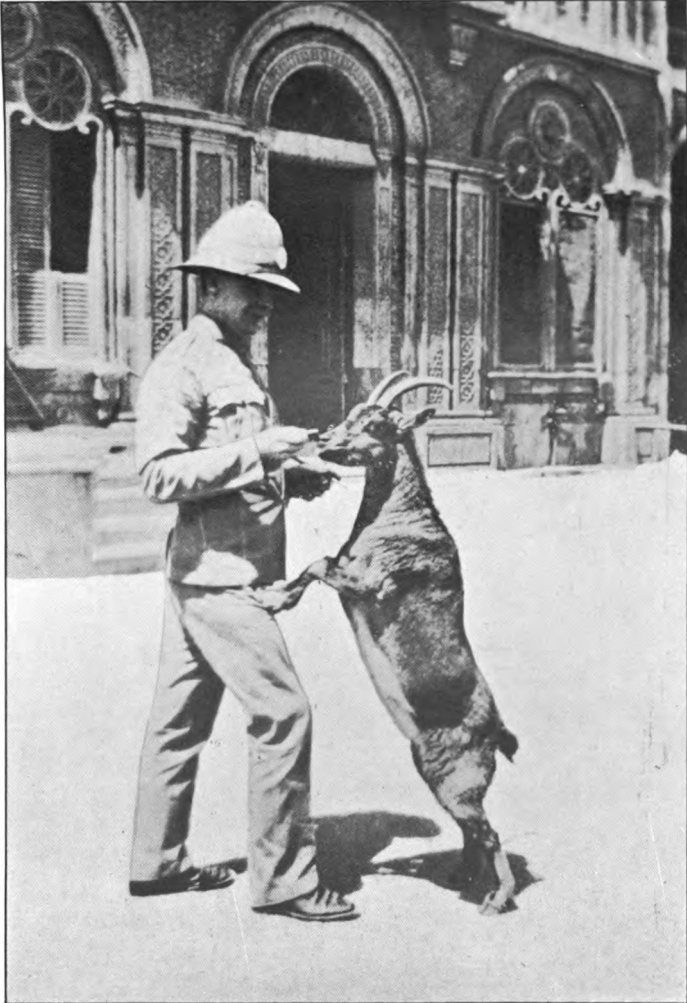
MANY of our readers may be interested in a short account of the ibex ("Ibi") which has accompanied the 2nd Battalion on its travels for the last six or seven years.

She was brought to the 2nd Battalion by a shepherd on Mount Ida in 1895. The "Ibi" was given to the Battalion by Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) J. E. Gough, who was at that time commanding "A" Company.

When the Battalion left Crete, she accompanied it to South Africa, and was left at the Depot at Middelburg during the early stages of the war, rejoining Headquarters in Middelburg during the blockhouse period, and becoming entitled to two medals and four clasps. She next served in Cairo for two years, and then went to Khartoum for one year: and the Battalion moving down to Cairo it was thought advisable to leave her in the excellent Zoo at that place, where she has now been living on to married life with a smart Nubian ibex. She has become a great favourite, mainly owing to her intelligence and absolute fearlessness, and also to her habit of severely assaulting Generals and obnoxious officers.

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"IBI" AND MASTER.

Mess at tea time, when her appearance at the door of the Ante-room usually led to a hasty exodus. She would then proceed to sample any biscuits or sugar that happened to be on the table, invariably finishing her meal by taking a cigarette or two from the box. It was reported that on one occasion, finding the box empty, she rang the bell for the waiter, but this is probably an exaggeration.

In Cairo, "Ibi" was very fond of attending Orderly room, to the great terror of all whose duties took them there; and the early morning parade (which usually ended in a "double" round the square) was a constant source of delight to "Ibi," who pranced and galloped along at the head of the men, occasionally "jumping round herself" in the exuberance of her spirits. She had a great dislike to any one who took up an exclusive or domineering attitude, and many a drill instructor has seen (too late) a broad grin spread over the faces of his squad, as "Ibi" charged him from behind.

She was fond of paying afternoon calls on one or two special friends upstairs in the Officers' quarters in Cairo, and it was very amusing to watch the manner in which any one who happened to be coming *downstairs* as "Ibi" was going *up* would suddenly appear to remember that he had forgotten something in his room which he must return for at once.

She once surprised a young officer in his bath, and when (in response to his agonised shrieks for help) assistance arrived, he was found perched on top of his chest of drawers, whilst "Ibi" was finishing his sponge.

An Austrian official, who had been stalking ibex in the neighbourhood of Suakin for some weeks without success, came across the desert to Khartoum and dined at mess one night. After dinner he was holding forth

on the absolute impossibility of approaching within two miles of an ibex when the door was pushed open, "Ibi" walked calmly in, looked round in a casual manner, stood up to the table and took a cigarette and walked out!

That Austrian official's face was a study.

"Ibi" was a most intelligent "beastie" and this record will be best concluded with a page from her diary :—

5 a.m.—Wake up : feel bored.

5. 30 a.m.—Still bored. Sentry looks half asleep. I charge him. He is more lively now. A man comes out of guard room with a poker. Brute. I walk away.

6 a.m.—Dirty native appears. Hate natives ; knock him down. Swine runs away ; too bored to follow him.

6. 30 a.m.—Walk on square and find men drilling. One man seems to have a lot to say ; talks too much ; charge him and walk away. Other men make strange noises—laughing I think they call it. Stupid ! Rest under a tree.

7 a.m.—Go up to Master's room. Master asleep and making strange noises—called snoring, I believe. Go into next room. Man in bath. Horrid sight—smooth white skin. I walk towards him ; he jumps on chest of drawers and howls. I *could* jump up there too, but decide not to touch the disgusting object.

7.30 a.m.—Go back to Master. He is up, and says " Good morning, Ibi ! " We go to breakfast.

9 a.m.—Go with Master to his office. He has a clerk—cannot stand that fellow. Clerk gives me a biscuit ; I eat it and knock him down. Master says " Wicked Ibi ! " and smiles. Clerk says something which I don't quite catch, but does *not* smile.

9.30 a.m.—Go to Orderly room. Many people there. One man scratches my head—impertinence ! I go for him, but he dodges behind Master. Distinctly unfair. See two papers on a table, covered in writing on both sides. Eat them. Not bad, but fancy the one with a lot of red " D's " on was a bit rich. Sit under table to rest.

10 a.m.—Colonel arrives; man with loud voice shouts, "Shun!" Everyone petrified—except me. I follow Colonel into his office; Colonel says "Good morning" to Adjutant. Adjutant says "Get out, you ugly brute!" Colonel looks surprised and then angry. Adjutant explains hurriedly that he was talking to *me*. Beastly cad—no manners. I leave.

10.10 a.m.—Great excitement. An officer says he has lost two Defaulter sheets. Everyone looks very serious, except one man who is standing between two other men. He looks pleased. Very careless of the officer to leave papers about, especially on a windy day like this.

10.30 a.m.—Go back to Master's office. Master busy—reading funny book and smoking big cigar. Clerk hard at work. Master says "Hallo, Ibi," and makes me sit down under his table. Gives me some papers to eat—finish them all; also one of Master's cigars which has rolled on the floor. Rotten! I do *not* like dried cabbage.

11 a.m.—Master asleep. Clerk hard at work. Opportunity at last. Dash at clerk—upset table, chair, ink, everything. Great victory. Master wakes, swears, laughs, and turns me out.

10.15 a.m.—Sit under tree and rest. Chew the cud—those red "D's" *were* rather rich.

12.30 p.m.—Annoyed by young children just out of school. Cheeky little brats. Chase them. Screams from mothers on verandah of married quarters.

2 p.m.—Go to Master's room. Master lying on bed—evidently thinking deeply. Go out quietly.

2 to 4.30 p.m.—Sleep on heap of stones.

4.30 p.m.—About tea time I fancy. No sign of Master yet, he must be still thinking. Will go to the Mess. Several fellows having tea; they are very polite and all rise (hastily) as I go in. Inspect table—nothing fit to eat; stodgy plum cake only—no biscuits. What filth these people eat!

4.35 p.m.—Go out—meet Mess-waiter in doorway with plate of biscuits. . . . Most extraordinary! He drops the plate and smashes it and goes back in a devil of a hurry—for more biscuits I hope. I wonder how much he will have to pay for a new pair of trousers. My horns! What a mess! Well, I suppose I'd better clear up a bit—these biscuits are not half bad.

4.45 p.m.—Feel better now—will go and find Master. As I go out, an officer enters the hall and demands tea and buttered toast in a loud voice. He suddenly sees me, cancels his order in tremulous tones, and goes out hurriedly, muttering something about tea at the Club. How these people change their minds for no apparent reason. However, it is just as well, for the waiter has quite enough to do—changing his trousers and rubbing in Elliman's.

5 p.m.—Stand on steps of mess. Several people arrive, evidently to call. After standing about a bit they go away. Strange!

5.10 p.m.—See Master coming across square. Good. I gallop to meet him and prance all round him. Now for a “blow out” of sugar and biscuits.

6 to 7 p.m.—Go for walk with Master.

8 p.m.—Bed.

“IBI.” 2 B.R.B.

A FRENCH APPRECIATION OF THE REGIMENT.

A FRENCH traveller has recently published a book * dealing with his impressions of Egypt in 1905, which, by all accounts, is well worth reading.

In a review on the same in the *Daily Graphic* of January 31, 1906, the following passage occurs which will be of interest to all as showing the impression produced upon the Frenchman when he first saw a Battalion of the First British Rifle Corps on the move.

"It would be easy to quote at length from a book which has 340 pages (and not a dull one among them), but we will select a passage from the account of modern Khartoum, which is interesting because of its frank generosity, and because in it really lies the whole pith of the Egyptian question. The occasion was the review in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught during their visit to Khartoum in 1905. Mr. de Guerville, chatting with an English officer, expressed his admiration of the Egyptian and Soudanese troops, and the officer spoke of the perseverance and zeal with which the Egyptian officers had assisted the English to bring those troops to that pitch of efficiency. "But," added the officer, "look there!"—"Between blue sky and yellow sand a line, almost invisible, so like was it to the colour of the soil, advanced like a great snake, with a quickness, a swing, and an energy almost incredible. These were the seven hundred men of the English regiment stationed at Khartoum. There was about them such a strong, virile, martial appearance, that a great emotion seized me by the throat and I felt inclined to

* "New Egypt," by A. B. De Guerville (Heinemann).

clap my hands and shout 'Bravo!' as when at the finish of a review at Longchamps the cavalry sweep down in a furious charge. What does it matter that these soldiers are young; what does it matter that their khaki uniforms fit badly; when the bodies that they cover are animated by unshaken will and energy, by intelligent courage, cool and calculating, against which the charges of the Dervish fanatics, who knew no fear, broke like waves against a rock? It was wonderful. Calm as statues, not an Englishman among the spectators seemed to notice it."

We are indebted to Capt. A. White for calling our attention to this book and to the review on the same. In doing so he wrote, and with reasonable professional pride, "I object to 'their khaki uniforms fit badly,' especially from a Frenchman, who might look at home for badly-fitting uniforms." We admit the justice of his remark, but are of opinion that this French critic has condoned this minor offence by his just appreciation of the fighting value of the Battalion.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1ST BATTALION.

ST. ANDREW'S BARRACKS,
PEMBROKE, MALTA,

December 31st, 1905.

DEAR EDITOR,

You will observe from the above heading that the hope expressed in our last year's letter has been fulfilled, and that we are now occupying the new barracks, then nearing completion. We are very comfortable here, and find it a great improvement on Fort Manoel, where half the Battalion was always under canvas and the remainder in huts. In January we got back the Mounted Infantry, who had been out at Ghain Tuffieha since the preceding November, and shortly after that we moved out into camp at Pembroke for Musketry. We were lucky in the weather on the whole, except the first three days, which were misery, and succeeded in making a very high Figure of Merit. After that we returned to Fort Manoel, and life in Malta was enlivened by the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princesses Margaret and Patricia, but it was not long before we had to move out into camp again at Mellieha for Field Firing, and from thence to Ghain Tuffieha, two and a half miles off, for Company Training. Mellieha was not so pleasant this year as last; to begin with the weather was too cold for bathing, which later on in warmer weather is the chief attraction of the place, then the ground over which the firing took place was much more restricted than it was

in 1904; in consequence it was not possible to have the same diversity in the schemes set for the field practices. Finally, before we left, a fatal accident happened to Acting-Corporal S. Mitchell, who fell over the cliff on to the rocks below.

Our time at Ghain Tuffieha ended up with the inspection, after which we returned to Manoel, but not before our first team had won the Malta Polo Tournament, which took place during the time we were out there. It was, all the same, very bad luck the two teams drawing together in the first ties.

The Football team, although it did not succeed in winning the League, made up by carrying off the Governor's Cup. In addition to this success a section of "A" Company won the Bayonet Fighting Competition, in which the best section in each Regiment competed.

Towards the end of April, the Garrison Sports took place. One of the most exciting events was the Officers' Tug of War, which we won last year, but this year, after a terrific struggle, we were beaten by the Royal Engineers' team. The Battalion, however, succeeded in winning very easily, the Challenge Shield presented for the greatest number of points, chiefly owing to the efforts of Sergeant Bradshaw and Corporal Laidler.

At the Race Meetings here, Wood rode several winners, and Hubbard carried out the difficult and thankless task of handicapping. The universal opinion was that he did it very well, and indeed the number of close finishes which occurred testify to the success of his efforts. He has now left soldiering for another line of life in which we all wish him the best of luck.

In May, the chief excitement for those left behind—for first leave began on the 4th—was the Garrison Rifle

Meeting, in which the Battalion carried off the lion's share of the prizes.

June was ushered in by the move into St. Andrew's Barracks, but as the Officers' Mess and quarters were not completed, the Officers took over a small mess in St. George's Barracks hitherto occupied by a Company of the Royal Garrison Artillery. This was all right during the leave season, but later on, when every one was present, and even more so when on their arrival the 4th Battalion put up with us, the accommodation was found very inadequate.

Here, however, we settled down to the usual summer routine, with polo and a good deal of cricket, our new parade ground giving excellent facilities for the latter.

No one did anything worthy of record during first leave, but in second leave Pitt-Taylor went to Norway, where he got three elk, one a very fine one, his head spanned $48\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and also some capercaillie and rhyper, but did no good with the salmon.

Lindsay entered for the Officers' Middle-weight Boxing Competition at Aldershot, won his first tie, but got beaten on points in his second.

September was enlivened by the Battalion Rifle Meeting, which went off capitally as we had good weather for it, and quartered as we are so close to the ranges, of course we had a record number of entries.

On November 1st, when the leave season concluded, we were called upon to form another Company of Mounted Infantry at Ghain Tuffieha; it is out there still and does not return till February 5th.

This, combined with having to find a draft of 130 for 2nd Battalion (though it is true we got a larger draft from them in exchange), and the transfer of a large number to the Reserve, has made us for the present

deplorably weak ; however, things will improve in February with the return of the Mounted Infantry and a draft of 80 from England.

November, too, saw the arrival of the 4th Battalion, who settled down alongside of us in St. George's Barracks. Thus for once in a way two Battalions of the Rifle Brigade are quartered within 300 yards of each other, a circumstance that probably has never occurred before, certainly not in Malta, and very pleasant it is.

On December 7th, the new mess and quarters being at last completed, we moved into them, they are most comfortable, and seem to us quite palatial after the restricted quarters we had occupied for the last six months.

No sooner were we installed in our new mess than we lost Mr. Grandy, who went home to the Dépôt to be messman there. It is hardly necessary to say that we have missed him much since his departure, as the many past and present Riflemen who know him will well understand. We wish him the best of luck in his change of scene, and hope that he will remain for many years at the Dépôt, and that we shall often have the pleasure of seeing him then in the Greenjacket week, and in the Greenjacket tent at Ascot also.

We occupied Christmas Day by a Team Shooting Competition in the morning, and combined sports with the 4th Battalion in the afternoon, all of which went off very pleasantly and well.

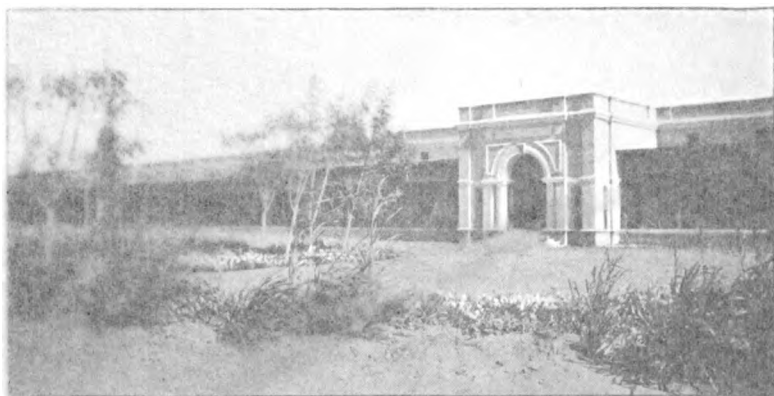
In conclusion, we hope that we shall be as successful in 1906, both in sport and musketry, as in 1905, and that our next letter will be dated from England.

Yours ever,

1 B.R.B.



BUFFALO



OFFICERS' MESS, KHARTOUM, 1905.

2ND BATTALION.

DEAR EDITOR,

Our last letter left us in the throes of a move from Cairo to Khartoum.

We left Cairo without much regret, and all determined to make the best of Khartoum, and, on the whole, we may congratulate ourselves in having done so, though, of course, there always must be some grumblers.

We soon settled down to work and play in Khartoum. As regards the former, the desert—as flat as the palm of your hand—does not lend itself to company or battalion training, but the range was not bad and not far off. As regards the latter, the Sudan Club kindly opened its hospitable doors to us, and we found there “squash,” lawn-tennis and croquet for those who liked it.

Polo was to be had, but one had to work hard for it. The ponies left barracks about 8 a.m., and walked four miles to the ferry, crossed to Omdurman and put up there till the afternoon. The players left about 2.30 by launch, which, after picking up our friends of the Egyptian Army *en route*, took us to Omdurman. There we mounted donkeys or one of our ponies and rode about two miles to the desert west of the town; we got back to barracks by the same means about 7 p.m. It was rather a business, but still it was polo. Golf and cricket were to be had, but the links and cricket ground left something to be desired.

Nothing could exceed the hospitality and kindness

of all the residents in Khartoum from H. E. downwards, and some of us attended the Saturday evening dances at the hotel, where our string band played. These dances were an innovation for which we may take some little credit, and which the Khartoumites seemed to take to most kindly.

Khartoum was delighted to have the honour of a visit from T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princesses Margaret and Patricia of Connaught, who arrived on the 2nd February, the two Princesses, to the gratification of all Riflemen, wearing R.B. colours.

There was a whirl of gaiety from the 2nd to the 6th February — Reviews, Dinners, Regatta, Garden Party, Agricultural Show, &c., &c.—T.R.H. entering into the spirit of everything and always looking pleased and happy, and they left Khartoum on the 6th February bearing with them the best of wishes from all Khartoum.

The Duke of Connaught inspected the Battalion on the 2nd and 3rd, lunching with the Officers on the 2nd, and the whole Royal party honoured the officers with their presence at dinner on the 3rd. We trust it will not be out of place here for us to say how heartily we wish H.R.H. the Princess Margaret every happiness in her married life.

We had a Yacht Club in the Battalion, of which the Second in Command was Commodore, and there was one other member (election being difficult). The club used to swear by a "Life on the Ocean Wave," and we believe that the Second in Command spent most of his time in his yacht on the White Nile in pursuit of duck, geese, and fish ; but we did not see much of him, except at Subalterns' Examinations, and he was very much in evidence there.

There were lots of duck and geese on the White Nile, and many of us had a good deal of fun out of them, and we also had some nice days after Sandgrouse on the White Nile and at Soba on the Blue Nile.

"A" and "F" Companies did a "trek" to Wad Medani on the Blue Nile for three weeks or so in January; a dull road, but the visit has much impressed the native mind in those parts, and further up the Blue Nile report says that 3,000 or 4,000 British troops had been on the move about the country. This was exactly what was wanted. On this "trek" the officers got a good day at Sandgrouse at Hissi Hassa, four guns getting 124.

We must not forget to tell you of our Race Meetings in Khartoum. You should have been there to see our triumphs—Trafford as an owner, Basset as a jockey, and "Jumbo" as a "Totalisator" were bad to beat; and the poor old Shendi gang (Egyptian Cavalry), commonly known as the "Forty Thieves," under the leadership of "Ali Baba" (O.C. Egyptian Cavalry), were not in it. We were none the worse friends for all that.

Of course the great attraction about Khartoum as a station is the fact that from it some of the finest big game shooting in the world is within easy reach. Six of our young fellows took advantage of this, and set off on March 15th up the White Nile in three parties. No. 1 Party consisted of Coke and Stephenson with their old friend Captain Timmins, who had shown them good sport when we were in Cairo among the snipe and quail, &c. Our greatest hopes were centred on this party, as they were comparatively old hands. They did themselves in great style with a special steamer and two nuggers. To us they have been disappointing, as they are rather reticent as to their expedition, and

have sent all their heads home direct. However, of course we shall hear all about the trip presently, as one of them will doubtless follow Coke's excellent example, after his East African trip, of publishing a small pamphlet giving an account of the expedition. We all want Stephenson or Timmins to write the account this year, because the former says he did not get justice over a "rhino" in Coke's pamphlet last year. The following was their bag: 1 elephant, 2 Mrs. Gray's waterbuck, 10 white-eared cob, 7 waterbuck, 15 tiang, 4 roan antelope, 5 buffalo, and 2 reed buck.

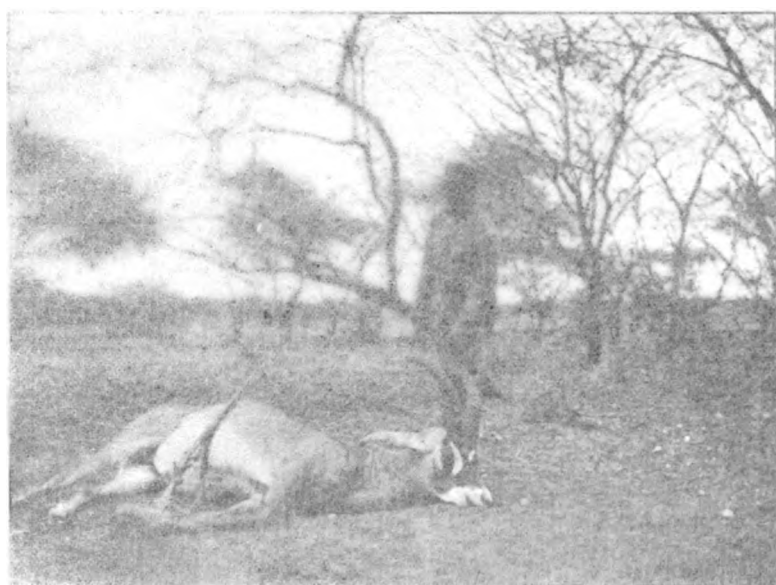
No. 2 Party consisted of Wilson and Vivian. They did their trip in a less pretentious style than No. 1 Party, but they seem to have had an excellent time, and to have done very well, considering they were inexperienced.

Their bag was as follows: 8 buffalo, 6 roan antelope, 2 Jackson's hartebeest, 8 waterbuck, 2 Mrs. Gray's waterbuck, 8 white-eared cob, 5 reed buck, 2 oribi, 10 tiang, and 2 wart hog.

No. 3 Party consisted of two of our "babes," Whitaker and Railston. They really did remarkably well; their boat was the pride of the White Nile, and all their arrangements were first-rate. They enjoyed themselves hugely and had good sport, as the following list will show: 1 elephant, 1 lioness, 6 buffalo, 6 roan antelope, 8 waterbuck, 2 Mrs. Gray's waterbuck, 8 white-eared cob, 1 oribi, 7 tiang, and 3 wart hog.

We cannot help thinking that Nos. 2 and 3 Parties managed remarkably well, as they tell us that their expenses, which include everything (except rifles, guns, and ammunition), came to about £120 per person; this covered all stores, licences, boat hire, wages, food, &c.

No details as to the measurements of heads, &c., have



GAZELLE.

However, of course, it is not possible to do this at present, as one of the most excellent examples, that of the *Journal of the Expedition*, is not yet published. We all intend to write the account this year, and I think I may say he did not do so.

very well, considering they were inexperienced.

Jackson's hartebeest, 8 waterbuck, 2 Mrs. waterbuck, 8 white-eared kob, 5 reed buck, 2 reed antelope, 10 tiang, and 2 wart hog.

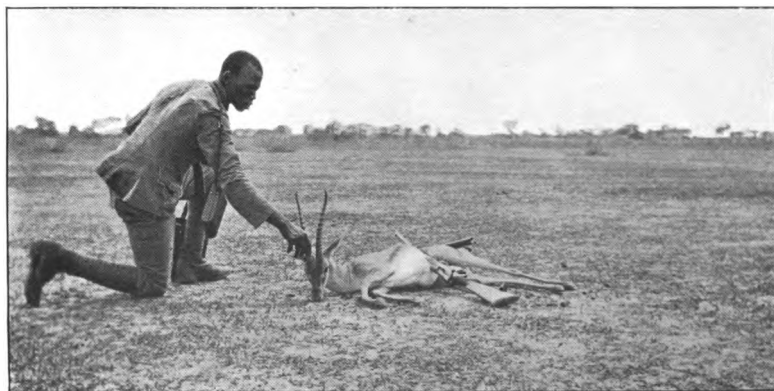
No. 3 Party consisted of two of our finest hunters, Went-aker and Railston. They really did not know their work; their boat was the pride of the White Nile, and their arrangements were first-rate. They enjoyed themselves hugely and had a good sport, as the following list will show: 1 caribou, 1 porcupine, 6 buffalo, 6 roan antelope, 8 waterbuck, 1 Mrs. Gray's waterbuck, 8 white-eared cob, 1 leopard, 1 tang, and 3 wart hog.

We cannot help thinking that Nos. 2 and 3 Parties managed remarkably well, as they tell us that their expenses, which include everything (except rifles, guns, and ammunition), came to about £120 per person; this covered all stores, licences, boat hire, wages, food, &c.

No details as to the measurements of heads, &c., have



ROAN ANTELOPE.



GAZELLE.

been gone into, as we all hope that each party will tell its own tale in the CHRONICLE.

On September 25th Head Quarters with 1st Party left Khartoum for Cairo, arriving there on 30th. The remainder of the Battalion left in three parties, at intervals of five days, reaching Cairo on October 5th, 10th, and 15th respectively.

According to present arrangements, the Battalion is due to embark at Suez on H. T. *Assaye* on November 23rd for Bombay, to go into camp at Bareilly for the winter, and then to proceed to Chanbattia for the summer.

Ever yours,

2 B.R. B.

3RD BATTALION.

ADEN,

October 31st, 1905.

DEAR EDITOR,

Even the worst of times must come to an end, for in another six weeks December 15th will be here, and then we hope to say good-bye to Aden for ever. We have entirely failed to discover its good points, and a more depressing place it would be hard to find. We played cricket as long as it was cool enough, with a good deal of success, the way we continually won the toss being simply marvellous. Hockey has been kept going all the time. The only good ground is at Steamer Point, though occasionally we played at the Crater on the beach. The ground had always to be changed at half time, and everybody was choked and blinded with sand.

A fairly good racquet court was discovered at the Crater, but the light was bad, and it was quite one of the hottest places in Aden.

Some of us played polo at Khormaksar, about five miles off, on Aden troop ponies, but the drive out there was rather boring, and half way through the hot weather it gradually came to an end.

We had heard a great deal about the fishing before we came here, and on our arrival the whole Battalion became keen anglers. A few small fish have been caught, and a great many enormous ones have been lost.

It is not much use trying unless you know the right places, and they vary so much in the different times of year that we never got to know enough about it. Besides that, sitting in a boat which reeked of fish on a rough day was attended with the most disastrous results to a good many of us. So far, we have caught no big sharks, though Sergeant Ward is said to have got a four-foot one, and is supposed to have eaten it for breakfast next morning.

Four company boats were bought when the Battalion arrived here, but they soon fell into a decline ; and each time the pioneers repaired them they leaked all the more, and so no boat races could be held. Naturally, everyone who could possibly manage it got away from Aden. Couper and Bell went home in January, and during the next few months C. M. Davies, Waldo and Seymour all followed them. However, Philpot, Prittie, Paley and Drummond came out. So our numbers remained the same.

In February, "Chang Ching Fou" was once again put on, and was much appreciated. There was also an excellent gymnastic performance. Shortly afterwards Solly Flood and the Meerut detachment arrived, and very pleased we were to see them, a good deal more so than they were at coming here. They had settled down at Meerut, and fully expected to stay there till the 2nd Battalion arrived, but after all they were given only a week's notice to embark. This seems to be the usual way of doing things in India, which, as all well-informed people know, is the only real country to soldier in, and also the only country for real soldiers—of sorts.

A few nights after they arrived we manned the defences of Aden. Mr. Stevens climbed all the way up to Shum Shum, almost the highest point in the place, to

see if he could not detect the enemy trying to enter the harbour. Unfortunately the hill was shrouded in mist. Few people go there if they can help it, and from all accounts he was by no means sorry to reach the Crater again. The enemy declared they had succeeded in blowing up almost the whole of Aden. We all think it was such a pity they did not actually do so a year ago.

After that Solly Flood and most of the Meerut detachment left for Dhala, and we settled down for the hot weather.

There were many rumours about the rising in Yemen against the Turks, and about the end of March the Imam was reported to be within twelve miles of Dhala, with a following of between 30 and 40,000 men, and the authorities at Aden seemed to fear he might attempt to rush Dhala. So "E" Company was held in readiness to start for Dhala at a moment's notice. The scare soon blew over, and all the reports proved to be greatly exaggerated. It gave us something to talk about if nothing else, and in the canteen there was a strong rumour that thirteen Riflemen had been killed and twenty-four wounded.

There was quite an exceptional amount of rain during the first four months, almost three inches, but it was by no means a blessing. All the filth was washed down from the native town through our barracks into the sea, and it was then washed up on to the beach in front of the bungalows. This caused a great deal of fever, and we were also unfortunate enough to have several cases of beri-beri. Then, to add to our misfortunes, plague broke out in the Battalion. There were seven cases, two of which unfortunately proved fatal. We all moved into camp on the Isthmus, except W. H. Davies and a small party, who remained behind

to make the place habitable again, and there we stayed for six weeks. It was rather hot in the day there, and the dust was a great nuisance, but we had cool nights, and managed to play hockey or football most days, which kept everyone pretty fit.

After our barracks had been cleaned and disinfected, we returned to the Crater and spent about the three most unpleasant months imaginable. It was decidedly hot, and there was a perpetual dust storm. It was almost impossible to do anything, and the Birthday Sports were quite spoilt by the dust. The detachment at Steamer Point were rather better off as it was considerably cooler there, and dust storms were quite rare. All the same they had a good deal of sickness, and Sturgis had to go home in July. Unfortunately, there is nowhere to go for ten days' leave if you are run down ; so Prittie and Baring went to Asmara, the capital of Eritrea. They said the climate was delightful, but there was nothing to do there. Baring wrote a long report on the place, from which we gathered much information regarding the customs and habits of the Italian officer, and no little amusement. Most of us went up to Dhala at one time or another. It is rather monotonous work bumping along on a camel, but the sight of some green cultivation and a few green trees amply repaid us. Everyone there who possessed a photograph book kept a page for departures, some of which were quite amusing, especially for the spectators. Those of us who had the misfortune to be riding Commissariat camels generally succeeded in making every owner of a kodak waste at least one spool of films.

We occasionally heard from those people who by various means had managed to spend their year in Aden at home, and they were generally kind enough to profess

to pity us greatly. We were very sorry to hear that Maclachlan had put his knee out in the first round of the Army Racquets. He had entered with Matthew Bell. The latter was married in July, and we saw many pictures of him in the illustrated papers, in all of which he looked quite his best. There was quite an epidemic of matrimony, for Ovey and C. M. Davies were both married during the summer. If this continues when we get home, it will be a most serious state of affairs. Then, on the occasion of his last night at dinner, Colonel Cockburn told us of his engagement. We wish them all the best of luck.

Shawe made a good many runs for the Greenjackets during the short time he was at home, and nearly everyone seems to have turned out in some capacity for the Public Schools' Camp. We are looking forward to catching a glimpse of them all when we arrive at Plymouth, but only for a short time, as we all hope to get away and enjoy ourselves whilst they do a little work.

In September a French torpedo flotilla called in on its way to Saigon, and the *entente cordiale* that took place must have quite equalled that at Brest and Portsmouth. They were all invited to dine, and we talked our very best French. How much of it was understood appears to be doubtful, but our most angelic smiles and much bubbly wine carried us most successfully through the evening. Some of us attended a reception on board one of their ships, and in a small ward room, with the thermometer well over 100, we drank sweet champagne and ate mince pies and plum cake. They were a good lot of fellows, and we hope they enjoyed their stay in Aden more than most people do.

Now it is getting cooler again, and we are beginning

to prepare for our voyage home. We were delighted to hear a short time ago that the Battalion is to go home intact, and it will be a great pleasure to start our home service with so many old soldiers. Ten days ago Colonel Cockburn went home on the expiration of his term of command. It has been very bad luck on him that he should have had to spend his last year in a place like Aden. He carries with him the best wishes of every Rifleman in the Battalion, and we hope we may often see him at home.

It is rather curious that three Battalions should all be taking passage this year in the same ship, the *Assaye*. We had hoped that the 2nd Battalion might call in here on their way to India, and that we might see the 1st and 4th Battalions at Malta, but we are afraid it is not to be.

With love to all Riflemen,

Yours ever,

3 B.R.B.

DETACHMENT 3RD BATTALION.

STEAMER POINT,

ADEN,

October 31st, 1905.

DEAR EDITOR,

We reached Aden on November 22nd, 1904, and "B" and "F" Companies went at once to the Steamer Point Barracks. Steamer Point is the garden of Aden. At least ten trees grow there, the biggest of which is quite ten feet high. Many other attractions, notably the Sticky Court, the hockey, cricket, and football

grounds. The Club and the Station Hospital combine to make this well-known summer resort a favourite one with the white dwellers in Southern Arabia. Most of us found plenty to do there as the following events show, Bell sprained his ankle, Sturgis, Prittie, Spencer and Jones Vaughan got fever at different times. Another officer ate too many oysters and suffered in consequence, and went to Dhala in March; and Colour-Sergeant Hodder got beri-beri.

We played a great deal of hockey, three days a week, most of the hot weather. Regularly once a week we tackled the Eastern Telegraph Company, and though at first generally beaten, more than held our own after four months. Riflemen Jones, Scurfield and Clements were towers of strength. A certain amount of cricket and football was played, but hockey has been the favourite game. On one occasion a team composed chiefly of gymnasts, and ably and loudly (while his wind lasted) led by Seymour, took on the Eastern Telegraph Company at Rugger, and a Homeric contest was witnessed by the delighted spectators.

We were lucky enough to have two ranges at our disposal most of the time, and were able to get through a lot of musketry. "B," "F," "G," and the Band, did their annual course on the Gold Mohur Valley range, and various parties from their Crater came over for their long-range practices.

The *Fox*, which relieved the *Perseus* as Guardship, turned out a strong team of Petty Officers, who shot against the Sergeants' Mess and the Corporals. In both cases we just managed to win.

The fishing was not as good as we had been led to believe. Thursday and Sunday always saw many N.C.O.'s and Riflemen fishing hard, but with no great success.

Sergeants Bullmore and Marshall had some fair days, but no big fish were caught.

We had a Detachment boat which was allotted to the companies on various days, and much used. Unfortunately, the energy and ammunition boots of the rowers wore a hole through the bottom.

The Station Theatre is in our lines. We generally use it as a gymnasium, but in February the Ching Chang Fou Company came over from Headquarters and played for several nights to crowded houses.

We leave Steamer Point with the profoundest regret. Only one thing consoles us.

Steamer Point is even more lovely from the deck of a departing steamer than from the Orderly Room, the Station Hospital or the Officers' Mess.

Yours ever,

DET. 3 B.R.B.

POSTSCRIPT. 3RD BATTALION.

DEVONPORT,

January 2nd, 1906.

During the period between the end of October and our embarkation for home on December 16th, 1905, the only occurrence of general interest was the passing of the *Assaye* late in November, bearing the 2nd Battalion from Egypt to India. She stood far out to sea, but was nevertheless observed by many curious watchers, and hailed with cheers the heartiness of which would have done the 2nd Battalion good could they have heard them.

As already described, our principal recreations at the Crater and Steamer Point were hockey and cricket. At

the latter, Shawe was our chief performer, in fact our mainstay ; he seldom scored less than fifty. As a bowler, Couper was always invaluable. On one occasion we ventured to play a Rifle Brigade team against " the World," and were very surprised and pleased at beating our opponents.

The record of sports of the wing at Dhala is even slighter than that of the Aden companies ; the most important occurrence in this connection being a nasty accident to his right hand which Rickman sustained at hockey, and which quite incapacitated him, as far as games were concerned, for the remainder of our stay in Arabia.

All the Officers of the Aden wing (save and except the Old Decadent), managed to get away for short periods of leave to Dhala.

The G.O.C. made his inspection of the Aden Companies at the Crater on November 17th, and of the Dhala wing on December 2nd. It was a matter which caused us no small satisfaction, that he was satisfied with the condition of the men, considering how quickly troops are apt to deteriorate in condition in Aden. Our own " General " was fearfully indignant when the G.O.C. enquired whether he was the last-joined subaltern !

The Dhala wing commenced its march down from the Hinterland on December 3rd, and arrived in Aden on the 10th. At the Barrier Gate, the threshold of Aden from the land side, a short halt was made for coffee shop, and our epicure was regaled with the long-hoped-for oyster breakfast. The wing then marched on, heedless of the unseductive Crater, straight to Steamer Point, as being the more convenient locality for the approaching embarkation, and camped at Sapper's Bay. The Union Club flung open its hospitable doors to the Officers for the brief period of their stay, and our

epicure had one more satisfying chance at the *Punch à la romaine* he loved so well.

The week preceding our departure from Aden was a very busy one, even compared with the days of preparation for an ordinary move; for the formalities attendant on a departure from Indian limits are still more bewildering than those with which you are ushered into them. Fortunately an advanced party of the K.O.S.B.'s under Captain Sellar had arrived some time previously, so that it was possible to get through the handing over in a satisfactorily deliberate way, and both sides were spared a repetition of the hurry and bustle that took place on our arrival in Aden. An outbreak of cholera among the unlucky K.O.S.B.'s on their passage from Burma to Aden caused our departure to be postponed from the 15th to the 16th. On the whole the delay, as far as it affected us, was not generally regretted, as it gave us an opportunity of getting through things quietly; but the consequent derangement of his accounts told sadly on the unhappy officer concerned.

We sailed in the H.T. *Assaye*, on the evening of December 16th, and arrived at Port Said on the 21st, having already made up the day lost at starting. In the Red Sea and the Canal the wind was bitterly cold, and we all were glad to get into green, except the Old Decadent, who continued to flaunt his khaki ostentatiously. The passage as far as Gibraltar was quite a good one; the Mediterranean was often absolutely smooth, and only a devoted few succumbed to imaginary sea sickness. We passed Malta on Christmas Eve, just after dark, and were consequently unable to carry out our cherished project of communicating with the 1st and 4th Battalions. All the same we saw perhaps more of Malta, and certainly of its lights, than most of us had ever seen before. Gibraltar, which we passed under

similar circumstances on the evening of the 27th, was an object of interest to a very few observers ; but the remnant of those who had served there with the Battalion was too small to leaven the indifferent lump eagerly expectant of home. Once in the open Atlantic we experienced much rougher weather ; nothing to upset a moderate sailor, but enough to make meals more comfortable for those who could face them, by diminishing the attendances.

We entered Plymouth Sound in a strong gale and dropped anchor inside the breakwater on the afternoon of Sunday, December 31st, 1905. We were towed the following morning to No. 1 jetty, Devonport Dockyard, where we exchanged volleys of cheers with our friends on shore, and commenced our disembarkation to the strains of "After many roving years" and "Home, sweet home," from the excellent band of our old comrades, the Somersets. Among the first to greet us were our new Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel Nicol, and Colonel Cockburn, who had left us only a few weeks before, and his wife, nearly all the Officers of the Battalion on leave in England, Lieut.-Colonel Rickman, Major and Mrs. Parker, Captain Dunne and other old friends. The first to disembark were "B," "C" and "D" Companies, who, on account of the lack of accommodation in South Raglan Barracks, were to be quartered in the hutments at Crownhill, about four miles away. After an inspection by General Grove, our Brigadier, they moved off headed by the Somersets' band. The remaining companies made their way shortly after to South Raglan (the same quarters that were occupied by the 4th Battalion in 1891-4), where they were inspected by the Brigadier.

It would be impossible to conclude without expressing the great and sincere regret felt throughout the

Battalion at the departure of Vic Couper to take over command of the 4th Battalion at Malta. He assumed the command of our Battalion on Colonel Cockburn's retirement and brought us home.

The following notes will be of interest to many, particularly to the older hands who can look back on other than recent occurrences, as experiences of their own. The Battalion landed at Aden, homeward bound from India, on November 30th and December 1st, 1870, and again, under similar circumstances, on November 22nd, 1904.

The Battalion embarked at Aden on December 7th, 1871, and landed in England on January 1st, 1872; and repeated the procedure on December 16th, 1905, and January 1st, 1906.

The hired transport *Assaye* conveyed the 4th Battalion from England to Malta in November, 1905, the 2nd Battalion from Egypt to India in the same month, and the 3rd Battalion from Aden to England in December of the same year. On a door in the orderly-room of the *Assaye* is a large and well-carved badge of the Regiment with an inscription recording these movements.

The *Assaye* is thus associated with the Regiment just as the old Indian trooper, the *Serapis*, was with the 3rd Battalion. The *Serapis* brought the Battalion home from Aden in 1871, took it out again to Egypt in 1887, and conveyed it from the Cape to India in 1889.

Many a comrade will like to know that we are putting up a tablet in the little English church at the Crater, the first to be erected there, to the memory of those who died there in 1870-1 and 1904-5, and others, not all of the 3rd Battalion, who died, one as far back as the Mutiny days, on passage to or from India.

3 B.R.B.

4TH BATTALION.

[None received February 28th, 1906.]

RIFLE DEPÔT,

WINCHESTER,

October, 1905.

DEAR EDITOR,

The last letter from the Rifle Depôt seems to have been sent from Gosport many years ago, in 1897, so we think you ought to hear from us in case you forget our existence. It would take too long to relate all that happened in the last eight years. The chief event, as far as we are concerned, was our return to Winchester last year. None of the officers here now took part in the move from Gosport, but it is hoped that one may be found to write an account of the rejoicings that took place on that occasion.

The new barracks are of red brick, commodious, and four storeys high; they surround the barrack square, where the voice of Sgt.-Major Bull may be heard daily above that of the old barrack clock.

Some pieces of the old masonry have been let into the new buildings, with inscriptions explaining their history.

So far, all the fires that have occurred since our return have been successfully extinguished without necessitating a move to Gosport.

There seems to be no difficulty in obtaining recruits. A large number are rejected by the medical authorities, but those who are not, promise to become good Riflemen and give very little trouble.

The restaurant system of serving dinners has been in vogue here since the beginning of the year, and is most successful under the management of Sergeant Cox, the Master Cook. It is so famous that frequent visits are paid by representatives from other regiments to see how it is done.

There was a fair amount of cricket during the summer, in which Gilliat was our shining light. He has also been very successful amongst the pot-hunters of the local golf club on Teg Down. We all spend a good deal of time pursuing the golf ball, but Gilliat is the only one who has reduced his handicap to one, the others vary from six to highest possible; the latter predominate. Some of us were fortunate in securing a small stretch of fishing on the Itchen below the College, where we caught 152 trout on the dry fly, which was very good for the price we paid. Barnett, of the 60th, and Maitland were the most successful.

Of course we all went to the Point-to-Point, and had a most pleasant day. It is hoped that some plan may be adopted to make a certainty of its being an annual event, and of obtaining subscriptions from all.

We did our share of the *entente cordiale*. A party of French naval officers, accompanied by the Mayor of Portsmouth, arrived in decorated motor-cars and took tea in the mess. We expected thirty, but only five arrived. One of them was delivered of a speech which was directed at Riley, whom he presumed must be the commanding officer owing to his portly bearing; he found his mistake when Douglas-Pennant replied to it. The same officer wrote his name in the visitors' book, and added, "Vive le 60ème Rifle Brigade."

Riley has retired after much service; he does not lose touch with us, as he remains secretary of the Rifle-

man's Aid Society. We are very pleased that White succeeds him from the 2nd Battalion. Quite a number of captains and subalterns faced the ordeal of (c.) and (d.) in the spring, and all succeeded in defeating the examiners. There is much learning going on now amongst those who did not compete last time.

Weddings and rumours of weddings are still rife, and afford copy for the fashionable papers. Nugent is the only member of the Depôt who has been married here this year, so there are plenty of bachelors left. Stephens was a bachelor when he was here, but did not remain one long after he left.

The latest addition to the Depôt trophies is the gun which was made by the Boers to replace the one blown up on Surprise Hill by the 2nd Battalion in the sortie from Ladysmith on the night of December 10th, 1899, under Colonel Metcalfe. It is a 4.7 howitzer, and bears an inscription in Dutch as to why it was built.

The collection of medals which belongs to the 2nd Battalion is hung in the dining room here.

The Cottage Homes are all occupied. The four occupants of ours are Kingsbury, Chalk, Hall, and Thurlow, who all seem very happy and comfortable in most commodious houses, with plenty of garden for vegetables and flowers.

Although still generally known as the "Rifle Depôt," our real designation now is "The Rifle Regimental District Group," or "R.R.D.G." (I think that is all).*

*[Since this letter was received the Army Council, or somebody else, has effected an important reform, and the Rifle Depôt is no longer styled the "R.R.D.G.," but is in future to be known as the Rifle Depot. We believe that it is confidently expected by the authorities that this important change will be attended with the most satisfactory results.—ED. R.B.C.]

In spite of this reform the work goes on much as usual, the daily struggle between the leave book and the duty roster being as keenly contested as ever.

Christmas will see some improvements in the Battalion stations. We hope that Malta fully realises the honour of holding two of our Battalions.

With best wishes to all and to the CHRONICLE,

Yours ever,

RIFLE DEPÔT.

RIFLE BRIGADE POINT-TO-POINT MEETING, 1905.

THE Rifle Brigade Point-to-Point of 1905 took place on April 1st, by kind permission of Mr. Montague Knight and Mr. Henry Dutton (an old Rifleman), over their land at Chawton, near Alton, where it was held last year. Stephens chose the course, which was outside last year's, and therefore longer, and also a bigger country to negotiate. It included a high bank and a high and stiff quickset fence, which caused considerable grief in the open race.

There was a good attendance of Past and Present Riflemen and friends of the Regiment, the 4th Battalion providing a luncheon and tea tent.

Besides the Regimental and Open races, there was a Team race for a cup presented by Mrs. W. Pitcairn Campbell for the regiments of Brigadier-General "Johnnie" Campbell's Brigade at Wolmer.

The Open race attracted twenty-two starters, and was a great success.

Hargreaves is to be congratulated on winning the Regimental race for the second time on "The Spider" — a good horse and a good man on him. He never put a foot wrong the whole way, and won easily. Our thanks are due to Mr. Knight and Mr. Dutton, the landowners, to Mr. Francis, the Chawton bailiff, and to Messrs. Mitchell, Brock, Stacey and Andrews, the tenant farmers, over whose land the course lay. They have been kind enough to make us welcome for two years in succession. After

the race the Mounted Infantry draghounds from Longmoor ran a line, which enabled some of those, who had hitherto only looked on, to find out if the course was as easy as it looked from the top of Bury Hill. History does not relate what was their subsequent opinion, but one officer, who did not take one himself, assures the writer that he saw in the races some of the "finest tosses he had ever seen in his life."

The results are as follows :—

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHALLENGE CUP.

Catch weights, over 13 stone, about 3½ miles.

Mr. A. K. Hargreaves's The Spider (Owner)	...	1
Captain Hon. H. Dawnay's Caliban (Owner)	...	2
Major R. B. Stephens's Quicksilver (Owner)	...	3

Also ran : Major S. C. Long's Dick, Captain B. Turner's Cannonite, Major R. B. Stephens's Gold Dust, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gough's May Agnes, Captain R. Grant's Huguenot, Major L. Green-Wilkinson's Tom.

Won by twenty lengths ; a good third.

Hargreaves started off with a good lead, and after going half a mile Innes came down on Huguenot and brought Gough, on May Agnes, to grief also. Hargreaves went on from Stephens and Dawnay till about a mile from home, when Dawnay took second place. Turner's horse fell at the quickset fence about half way. Hargreaves eventually won rather easily from Dawnay and Stephens.

THE OPEN SWEEPSTAKES.

A Cup presented by the Rifle Brigade and a Sweepstakes of £1 each.

Mr. E. R. H. Cheape's (King's Dragoon Guards)							
Dragoon (Owner)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Major R. Mullens's (Queen's Bays) Bayard (Major							
Daly)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mr. H. Stratton's Victory (Owner)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Also ran : Major E. R. Bradford's Harlequin, Mr. A. K. Hargreaves's Purton, Brigadier-General E. A. H. Alderson's Irish Guard, Mrs. Walmsley's Sullington, Mr. MacEwen's Lady, Lieutenant-Colonel Gough's William, Mr. H. S. Wright's Old Skin, Captain H. Wake's Amorelle, Major Williams Wynn's Zinnia, Major A. H. Hull's Monastery, Mr. H. Shelley's Royal Luck, Mr. P. B. Shelley's Outlaw, Major W. E. Champion's Turic, Mr. A. M. Turner's The Count, Colonel Torkington's Fusee, Colonel Torkington's Ursula, Major McNeill's The Babe, Mr. D. G. Watts's Syrian, and Major Travers's Starlight.

Won by a length ; a good third.

Ten finished.

RACE FOR MRS. W. PITCAIRN CAMPBELL'S PRIZE.

2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment (19 points) ... 1

2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment (17 points) 2

Also ran : 2nd Battalion Northampshire Regiment and 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Major Kirk's Pop Over (Mr. Gibson) 1

Captain Griffiths' Misrule (Owner)... .. 2

Mr. G. Cunningham's Samidas (Owner) 3

Won by three lengths ; a good third.

All finished.

MAURICE WHITE.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

1ST BATTALION.

POLO.

THE Malta Polo Tournament took place in the month of April, which was most inconvenient for us, as we were then encamped at Ghain Tuffieha, ten miles distant from the polo ground. The tournament was deprived of much of its interest this year owing to the dearth of teams, accounted for partly by the early departure of the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles for Cairo, and partly because the Royal Navy, the winners last year, were much affected by the new naval distribution scheme, which deprived them of many good players, they consequently could only put a very weak team into the field. We entered two teams who unfortunately drew together in the first ties. This again lessened the interest of the tournament, for but for this misfortune our second team might quite possibly have beaten any of the other teams entered, and would at any rate have provided a close and exciting match with the best of them.

FIRST TIES.

No. 1 Team, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade v. No. 2 Team, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Lieutenant Hon. R. Brand	...	1	Lieutenant G. E. W. Lane	...	1
Captain A. D. Boden	...	2	Lieutenant Hon. G. Grosvenor	...	2
Lieutenant R. S. Follett	...	3	Captain W. E. Davies	...	3
Captain E. W. Bell	...	4	Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Jenkins	...	4

The second team won the toss, but as it was blowing half a gale, which made it almost impossible to play against the wind, they very considerably decided to give the first team choice of ends.

The duration of play for the tournament matches was forty minutes divided into eight *chukkers* of five minutes each. The second team played with great vigour for the first two *chukkers*, but after this, owing to their not being so well mounted as the first team, their defence grew weaker, and the first team eventually won by 11 goals to 2.

SECOND TIES.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade v. Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant Hon. R. Brand	...	1	Captain A. Thorp	...	...	1
Captain A. D. Boden	...	2	Captain J. E. Brind	...	...	2
Lieutenant R. S. Follett	...	3	Lieutenant H. C. Cavendish	...	...	3
Captain E. W. Bell	...	4	Captain E. M. Seddon	...	...	4

Having won the toss we elected to play with the wind, which though not very strong was yet of sufficient strength to give a decided advantage. The first five minutes gave us some anxious moments, as the Royal Garrison Artillery, a hard hitting and dashing side, played with great spirit, and more than once nearly succeeded in scoring. At the end of this five minutes neither side had scored, but in the next we secured a goal, the Royal Garrison Artillery shortly after equalising matters, the score at the end of it reading one goal all. After this, however, all the sting seemed to be taken out of our opponents, and we scored goal after goal, finally ending up with 12 to 2. This left us in the final with the Staff Team.

FINAL TIES.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade v. Staff.

Lieutenant Hon. R. Brand	...	1	Captain G. H. Parker	...	...	1
Captain A. D. Boden	...	2	Captain C. H. G. M. Clarke	...	...	2
Lieutenant R. S. Follett	...	3	Major A. E. Butcher	...	...	3
Captain E. W. Bell	...	4	Captain R. F. Uniacke	...	...	4

This match was played in a heavy gale, which made the flying dust so thick as to prevent one seeing more than half way across the ground; it was so bad as to raise the question of postponing the match to another day, but in the end it was decided to play it off. The Staff Team had sustained a great loss in Captain Glasgow, a very useful and dangerous No. 1, who was laid up with fever.

We lost the toss and had to play against the wind. At first sight it seemed almost impossible for any one to score against it, so dense and blinding was the dust blowing down the ground. However, directly the ball was thrown in Brand started off, and by a brilliant run succeeded in scoring a goal. This gave us the wind at our backs, and with this advantage we again scored very shortly afterwards, the first five minutes ending Rifle Brigade 2 goals to Staff 0. After this we took some time to score another point, as it was very difficult playing against the wind. But owing to Bell's fine defence and the way in which Boden always met the ball when hit out, and the good play of Follett at 3, the Staff were unable to score, and we eventually succeeded in getting a third goal against the wind. After this the Staff Team fell to pieces, and we finally rode off winners of the Malta Polo Cup by 8 goals to 0.

RACING.

On the whole the Battalion has been very successful racing in Malta.

Last season (from November, 1904, to April, 1905) Wood headed the list of winning jockeys with eleven wins to his credit. Several other officers rode, including Colonel Jenkins, Bell, Boden, Grosvenor, Westcar, Hubbard, Wingfield and Liddell, but none of them were successful.

This season, however, we have done better, Blacker riding three winners at the Christmas Meeting, and Wood, Grosvenor and Wingfield have won twice each.

Below is a list of the performances of the Battalion ponies since we have been in Malta:—

Owner.	Pony.	Wins.	2nd.	3rd.	Unplaced.
Major C. E. Radclyffe	Bambino	—	—	1	1
" " "	Paolo John	—	—	—	3
" " "	Barber	—	—	2	1
Captain E. W. Bell	Lottery	1	—	1	—
" " "	The Bard	1	—	2	5
" " "	Mark II.	—	1	—	3
Captain D. Wood	Biddy	1	2	—	—
" " "	Chamina	4	1	4	3
" " "	Sapristi	—	3	2	3
" " "	Country Rat	—	—	—	4
Captain F. Nugent	Sapristi	—	1	—	1
" R. Grant	The Bard	—	2	—	2
Lieut. Hon. G. Grosvenor	Merlin	—	1	—	1
" " "	Lottery	1	1	—	—
" " "	Le Petit Shrimp	2	2	1	1
" " "	Kangaroo	1	—	1	2
Lieutenant G. E. W. Laue	Caprice	1	3	—	1
2nd-Lieut. Hon. M. Wingfield	Sarafan	2	1	1	—
" " "	Paolo John	1	—	—	3
2nd-Lieut. G. Liddell	Cupid	1	—	—	1

CRICKET.

Though cricket rather languished in 1904 owing to the poor facilities that existed for it at Fort Manoel, this year was in marked contrast to it, for from the time we got settled into our new quarters at St. Andrew's

Barracks—where a splendid ground is available—early in June, cricket may be said to have flourished all day and every day until the close of the season.

The composition of the team varied a good deal, as the leave season being in the summer it was impossible ever to get a really representative team together, hence the wins were not so numerous as perhaps they might have been. Sergeant Crowder, who acted as Secretary, arranged a good list of matches, but was prevented from playing very often himself, through being employed away from the Battalion. We entered for two Cup competitions open to the Garrison, but could get no farther than the second round in either.

Matches played, 20—won 9, lost 6, drawn 5.

Date.	Opponents.	Scores.	Result.
June 12 ...	Lanc. Fusiliers ...	Bn. 154 for 7 wkts. ... Lanc. Fusiliers 149.	Won by 3 wkts.
June 13 ...	R. W. Kent ...	Bn. 109 ... R. W. Kent 137.	Lost by 28 runs.
June 15 ...	R. D. Fusiliers ...	Bn. 72 & 127 ... R. D. F. 133 & 70 for 1 wkt.	Lost by 9 wkts.
June 16 & 17 ... (1st Round Governor's Cup)	R. G. A., West ...	Bn. 158 & 54 for 1 wkt. ... R. G. A. 109 & 102.	Won by 9 wkts.
June 22 ...	Essex Regiment	Bn. 171 for 3 wkts. (declared) Essex 118 for 2 wkts.	Drawn.
June 24 ...	R. A. M. C. ...	Bn. 86. R. A. M. C. 39.	Won by 47 runs.
July 3, 4 & 5 ...	Hants Regiment	Bn. 130 & 85 ... Hants 127 & 230.	Lost by 123 runs.
July 15 ...	Eastern Telegraph Co. C.C.	Bn. 127 ... E. T. C. 135.	Lost by 8 runs.
July 19 ...	Destroyer Flotilla	Bn. 149 ... Destroyer Flotilla 160.	Lost by 11 runs.
July 24 ...	Roy. Engineers ...	Bn. 209 ... Royal Engineers 56.	Won by 153 runs.
July 27 ...	R. W. Kent ...	Bn. 237 for 8 wkts. (declared) R. W. Kent 148 for 2 wkts.	Drawn.
July 29 ...	Eastern Telegraph Co. C.C.	Bn. 183 ... E. T. C. 57	Won by 126 runs.
August 10 ...	R. G. A., West ...	Bn. 166 ... R. G. A. 103.	Won by 63 runs.
August 17 ...	Lanc. Fusiliers ...	Bn. 87 for 7 wkts. ... Lanc. Fusiliers 247.	Drawn.
August 18 & 19 ... (1st Round Soldiers' Cup)	R. W. Kent ...	Bn. 82 & 79 for 6 wkts. ... R. W. Kent 46 & 113.	Won by 4 wkts.

Date.	Opponents.	Scores.	Result.
August 26 ...	R. D. Fusiliers ...	Bn. 186	Won by 120 runs.
August 28, 29, & 30.	Hants Regiment	R. D. Fusiliers 66. Bn. 137 & 39	Lost by 8 wkts.
August 31 ...	Imtarfa Garrison	Hants 114 & 66 for 2 wkts. Bn. 67 & 68 for 3 wkts. ...	Drawn.
September 2 ...	R. D. Fusiliers ...	Imtarfa Garrison 89. Bn. 148	Drawn.
September 7 ...	R. G. A., Central	R. D. Fusiliers 126 for 2 wkts. Bn. 93 R. G. A. 61.	Won by 32 runs.

In addition to the above, the Right-half Battalion played the Left-half. Scores, Right-half 116, Left-half 95.

Soldiers' Cup Team v. Remainder of Battalion (two games). First Game, Cup Team, 226 for seven wickets (declared closed); Remainder 130. Second Game, Cup Team, 172; Remainder 134.

SERGEANTS' CRICKET.

Although we possessed (what we considered) a fairly strong team, fate was against us winning many matches.

The prominent feature in connection with our cricket was the consistent batting of Sergeant Peachey, his aggregate for eleven innings being 503 runs. He exceeded the century on two occasions, viz., 107 not out, *v. Corporals*, and 107 *v. Married Sergeants*, besides which he made scores of 89 and 79, being not out in both instances.

The credit of making the highest score goes to Colour-Sergeant Oldfield, viz., 126 *v. Sergeants R. W. Kent*. In the bowling department Sergeant Tayler comes out top with twenty-seven wickets for 216 runs, average 8, but Colour-Sergeant Oldfield heads the list for number of wickets, he having taken 40 at an average of 10·17 runs per wicket.

We played ten Matches, won four, lost four, and two were drawn, in addition to *which we played Sergeants of Right-half Battalion v. Left, and Married v. Single.*

SUMMARY OF MATCHES.

Opponents.	Scores.	Result.
Corporals	Sergts. 175 for 4 wks. (declared closed) Cpls. 177 for 9 wks.	Lost 1 wkt.
R. A. M. C.	Sergts. 82 R. A. M. C. 79	Lost by 47 runs.
Corporals	Sergts. 85 and 150 for 2 wks. (declared closed) Cpls. 62 and 74	Won by 99 runs.
Sergts. Roy. Dub. Fusiliers	Sergts. R. B. 59 Sergts. R. D. F. 68	Lost by 9 runs.
Sergts. R. W. Kent	Sergts. R. B. 221 for 2 wks. (declared closed) Sergts. R. W. K. 43	Won by 178 runs.
Ordnance Corps	Sergts. 110 O. Corps 92	Won by 18 runs.
Officers	Sergts. 103 Officers 229	Lost by 126 runs.
Colonials	Sergts. 108 for 8 wickets ... Colonials 157	Drawn.
Officers	Sergts. 151 Officers 75	Won by 76 runs.
Officers	Sergts. 101 for 9 wks. ... Officers 223	Drawn.

OTHER MATCHES.

Opponents.	Scores.	Result.
Sergts. Right-Half ...	R.-H. 76—L.-H. 85	L.-H. won by 9 runs.
Married v. Single ...	Married 90—Single 231 ...	Single won by 141 runs.

Inter-Company Competition for Battalion Shield.

This was not played on the league system, but Companies drawn to oppose each other had to win the best of three matches, except in the final tie, which was decided by one match.

The Band competed as a separate Company, Bandsmen not playing for the Companies to which they belonged.

First Round.

"E" Company beat "F" Company (remainder byes).

Second Round.

"E" Company beat "A" Company.

"I" " " "G" "

"C" " "D" "

"B" " " Band.

Third Round.

"E" Company beat "C" Company.

"I" " "B" "

Final.

"E" Company beat "I" Company.

FOOTBALL.

Battalion Team Records for the Season 1904-05.

A very successful season. Position in the Garrison League, third.

RECORD IN THE GARRISON LEAGUE.

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.		Points.
				For.	Against.	
13 ...	8 ...	2 ...	3 ...	26 ...	17 ...	19

Teams played in the Garrison League, and Results.

Team.	Result.	Goals.		Points.
		For.	Against.	
1st R. W. Kent Regiment ...	Won ...	3 ...	0 ...	2
A. S. C. and A. O. C. (combined) ...	Won ...	3 ...	1 ...	2
2nd Hants Regiment ...	Draw ...	0 ...	0 ...	1
R. A. Western ...	Won ...	4 ...	2 ...	2
R. A. Central ...	Won ...	5 ...	0 ...	2
R. A. Eastern ...	Won ...	1 ...	0 ...	2
1st R. D. Fusiliers ...	Won ...	2 ...	1 ...	2
Royal Engineers ...	Draw ...	0 ...	0 ...	1
2nd Essex Regiment ...	Draw ...	1 ...	1 ...	1
1st K. R. R. Corps ...	Lost ...	2 ...	6 ...	0
2nd K. O. Y. L. I. ...	Lost ...	1 ...	5 ...	0
R. A. M. C. (scratched) ...	Win ...	— ...	— ...	2
1st R. Sussex Regiment ...	Won ...	4 ...	1 ...	2
		26	17	19

Finished up the season by winning H. E. the Governor's Cup.

RECORD.

1st round beat Royal Engineers 3 goals to 2.

2nd round beat 1st R. Sussex Regiment 4 goals to 1.

Semi-final beat 2nd Hants Regiment 3 goals to 0.

Final beat Eastern Division R. G. A. 5 goals to 0.

Team which played in the Final.

Rifleman Blake (goal); Acting-Corporal Gregory, Bandsman Pitt (backs); Rifleman Mears (Capt.), Corporal Williams and Rifleman Sullivan (half backs); Corporal Midlane, Bandsman Gilbert, Rifleman Horrocks, Rifleman Knott and Bandsman Kempton (forwards).

This team practically played throughout the season, assisted by the following reserves: Corporal Laidler, Rifleman Carey, Haveron, Moss and Burgum. Secretary and trainer, Sergeant Jelley.

Inter-Company Football.

The Competition for the Battalion Football Shield was on the League system, each Company having to play every other Company and the Band *once*.

Some very good and interesting matches were played, "F" Company eventually coming out on top with a record of:—

Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals.		Points.
				For.	Against.	
8	...	7	...	0	...	1
...	27	...	7	...	14	

"I" Company being second with 13 points.

Record of each Company was as follows:—

Company.	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals.		Points.							
					For.	Against.								
"F"	...	8	...	7	...	0	...	1	...	27	...	7	...	14
"I"	...	8	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	18	...	9	...	13
"B"	...	8	...	5	...	0	...	3	...	26	...	7	...	10
"C"	...	8	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	19	...	14	...	10
Band.	...	8	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	15	...	8	...	9
"E"	...	8	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	19	...	27	...	6
"A"	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	11	...	23	...	6
"G"	...	8	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	12	...	34	...	4
"D"	...	8	...	0	...	1	...	7	...	9	...	27	...	1

HOCKEY, 1904-05.

We had a most successful season at hockey this year, starting in November with four wins. In December we played five important matches, and only lost one match *v. H.M.S. Montagu*, who beat us on their own ground by 2 goals to 0. This was the only defeat we sustained when playing our full team.

During the remainder of the season, though we went off a little, we only lost one match, and then we were not nearly up to strength.

Pitt-Taylor, of course, was the mainstay of the side, Sergeant Taylor was excellent at centre forward, Sergeant Wombwell was a difficult man to pass at back, in company with Powell, whilst Corporal White was invincible at goal.

This year a hockey league has been formed, and we hope to do well in it, as we are all very keen about it.

The following are some of our more important matches :—

November.

Against.	Result.	Goals.	
		For.	Against.
Dublin Fusiliers	Won ...	5 ...	1
Hampshire Regiment	Won ...	4 ...	1
R. E.	Won ...	3 ...	2
A. S. C. & A. O. C.	Won ...	11 ...	1

December.

H.M.S. <i>Cornwallis</i>	Won ...	4 ...	1
H.M.S. <i>Cornwallis</i>	Won ...	3 ...	0
Sussex Regiment	Won ...	3 ...	1
H.M.S. <i>Montagu</i>	Lost ...	0 ...	2
H.M.S. <i>Prince of Wales</i>	Won ...	5 ...	0

January.

R. E.	Draw ...	3 ...	3
R. A.	Won ...	4 ...	2

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Annual Garrison Athletic Meeting took place on April 26th and 27th, when we won the Athletic Challenge Cup, which has been instituted, to be held for one year by the unit gaining the greatest number of points, Officers' events to count. We obtained 105 points out of a possible 321, the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment being second with 46 points.

The following shows how all ranks assisted to achieve this result :—

Event.	Place.	Names.
100 yards (boys)	... Second	... Boy Stevens.
100 yards (N.C.O.'s)	... First	... Sergeant Bradshaw.
Three-legged race	... Third	... Sergeant Bradshaw and Corporal Williams.
440 yards	... First	... Sergeant Bradshaw.
880 yards	... First	... Corporal Laidler.
„	... Second	... Corporal Williams.
„	... Third	... Sergeant Bradshaw.

Officers' Tug of War.—After beating the Officers of the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment and 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, we had three exciting pulls with the Royal Engineers in the final, the Royal Engineers eventually winning by two to one.

Event.	Place.	Names.
Veterans' Race (120 yards)	... First	... Colour-Sergeant Oldfield.
One mile	... First	... Corporal Laidler.
„	... Second	... Corporal Williams.
„	... Third	... Sergeant Bradshaw.

The easy manner in which Corporal Laidler won the half-mile and one-mile elicited great applause, and reflected great credit on Sergeant Downie, who had been untiring in his efforts in training the three placed men.

Officers' Hurdles.—Lieutenant Hubbard, second.

This event was looked upon as a certainty for Lieutenant Hubbard, but he unfortunately injured himself practising the night before the race. He ran gamely, although dead lame.

Event.	Place.	Name.
Long jump	Second ...	Colour-Sergeant Oldfield.
Consolation race	Third ...	Acting-Corporal Dimond.
100 yards (open to Officers of Fleet and Garrison) {	... First ...	Lieutenant Hubbard.
	... Third ...	Lieutenant Leeke.
220 yards handicap (Officers) ...	Second ...	Lieutenant Colonel A. E. Jenkins.
" " ...	Third ...	Major Radclyffe.

Lady Mansfield Clarke congratulated Colonel Jenkins on our successes when presenting the Cup.

The following account of the Bayonet Competition is from the *Malta Chronicle* :—

Bayonet Fighting.

The Garrison Bayonet Fighting Tournament was brought to a successful conclusion at the Garrison Gymnasium, Valletta, on May 5th, when the 1st Rifle Brigade team (No. 4 Section "A" Company) came out victors by beating the team of the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment in the final.

The fighting throughout was, considering the conditions governing the competition, of a fairly good nature, the manner in which the Rifle Brigade team disposed of their antagonists being greatly admired.

1st Round.

2nd Hants Regiment beat 1st R. Dublin Fusiliers.
 1st Rifle Brigade beat 2nd R. W. Kent Regiment.
 2nd Essex Regiment }
 2nd R. Sussex Regiment } Byes.

2nd Round.

2nd Hants Regiment beat 2nd R. Sussex Regiment.
 1st Rifle Brigade beat 2nd Essex Regiment.

Final.

1st Rifle Brigade beat 2nd Hants Regiment (3 fights to 1).

Captain G. H. Parker, Superintendent of Gymnasia, officiated as Referee.

The winning team, of whom Sergeant J. Coyne was leader, was trained by Sergeant W. Downie, R.B.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS, 1905.

The Annual Athletic Sports took place on the barrack square, St. Andrew's Barracks, on August 25th, and proved in every way a great success, "B" Company eventually winning the Athletic Shield with 23 points, "F" Company being a good second with 22, the following are the list of events:—

** (1) Throwing the Cricket Ball.*

(1) Rifleman Horrocks (91 yards); (2) Acting-Corporal Gregory ; (3) Rifleman Warren.

** (2) 100 Yards.*

(1) Sergeant Williams ; (2) Rifleman Boyce ; (3) Colour-Sergeant Oldfield.

** (3) High Jump.*

(1) Rifleman Haveron ; (2) Rifleman Perry ; (3) Acting-Corporal Pitt.

(4) 220 Yards Sergeants' Race.

(1) Sergeant Williams ; (2) Sergeant Bradshaw ; (3) Sergeant Best.

(5) 150 Yards Boys' Race.

(1) Boy Hammill ; (2) Ketchley ; (3) Green.

** (6) 1 Mile Race.*

(1) Rifleman Laidler ; (2) Lumsden ; (3) Sparkes.

(7) 220 Yards Veterans' Race.

(1) Colour-Sergeant Oldfield ; (2) Sergeant Gilbert ; (3) Rifleman Perry.

** (8) 440 Yards.*

(1) Sergeant Bradshaw ; (2) Acting-Corporal Mears ; (3) Acting-Corporal Dimond.

** Events counting towards shield.*

* (9) *Alarm Post.*

(1) "F" Company; (2) "E" Company; (3) "B" Company.

(10) *Obstacle Race.*

(1) Rifleman Walcroft; (2) Horrocks; (3) Acting-Corporal Bosworthick.

(11) *1 Mile Open to Garrison.*

(1) Private Astem (Lanc. Fusiliers); (2) Rifleman Laidler; (3) Sergeant Williams.

* (12) *Tug of War Final.*

"C" and "I," won by "C" Company.

(13) *Children's Race.*

(1) W. Bedwell; (2) A. Trippas; (3) F. Tomlins; (4) E. Mann; (5) F. Howard.

BOXING.

A Boxing Club was started in the Battalion last May and promises to be a success, 130 names being at present on the books of the Club.

In a Light-weight Competition held in the Valletta Gymnasium open to the Army, Rifleman Devaney did well, winning his first two fights in a short time by knocking out both his opponents, but in the final he met Lance-Corporal Baker, of the Royal West Kent Regiment, and was after a fierce fight knocked out himself.

Rifleman Jamieson also fought a contest at this meeting with Bugler Raby, King's Royal Rifles, but was beaten on points.

In an eight-round contest at the Naval Canteen, Acting-Sergeant Richardson beat Able Seaman Johnson, of H.M.S. *Diana*, after a most strenuous fight.

At the Army and Navy Championship, at Aldershot, Lindsay competed in the Officers' Middle-weights, and, after winning his first fight against Assistant Paymaster Rowley, was beaten on points by Lieutenant Pears, R.E.

* Events counting towards shield.

A Competition for Middle- and Light-weights was held on Christmas Day, open to novices, the Middles were won by Rifleman Clissold, and the Lights by Rifleman Grist.

It is hoped that some more latent talent will be discovered among the younger members of the Club during the coming year.

2ND BATTALION.

It is regretted that we have very little to say under this heading for the year 1905, owing chiefly to the fact that Headquarters and the majority of the Battalion were at Khartoum, where we were quite alone, with the result that all our sports, games, &c., were simply amongst ourselves.

The Detachment left behind at Cairo, however, did not do at all badly, considering their numbers, and also the fact that they consisted to a great extent of recruits and men who were under age or for some other reason unfit to go to Khartoum.

In the Inter-Regimental Football they had no chance, as they had to play as a regiment. They entered, nevertheless, but were badly beaten in the first round by the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

At the Military Tournament, in February, they did as follows :—

Quarter-Mile Race, open to all Egypt.—Acting-Sergeant Pumfrey second.

One-Mile Race, open to all Egypt.—Rifleman Letts first, Acting-Sergeant Pumfrey second.

Bayonet Fighting.—The Detachment team got into the final, but were then defeated by the Royal Berks Regiment.

Skill at Arms.—Rifleman Goldswain got second place.

Egyptian Army Sports in March :—

Quarter-Mile Race, open to all Egypt.—Acting-Sergeant Pumffrey first, Rifleman Letts second.

One-Mile Race, open to all Egypt.—Acting-Sergeant Pumffrey first, Rifleman Letts second.

The Detachment Cricket Team played in all eleven matches, out of which they won eight, and the others were drawn games.

At Khartoum the Battalion were at a great disadvantage as regards sports, owing chiefly to the nature of the ground, which consisted of very dusty desert, and also to the fact that games could not be played between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. owing to the heat.

At cricket there was only one team outside barracks that we could play, and this team was played by all the Company teams and the band, and in nearly every case we returned victorious.

At football we could only play Inter-Company matches, as Khartoum could not raise a team to play us.

The Officers played two hockey matches against the Officers of the Egyptian Army, one of which we won, the other resulted in a draw.

During the regatta week an Inter-Company boat race was held on the Nile, "H" Company being the winners, with "A" Company a good second.

The Sergeants of the Battalion rowed a race against the Sergeants of the Egyptian Army for a cup, which we won pretty easily. Later on, the Officers rowed a match against the Sergeants and beat them.

Fishing at Khartoum was one of the chief amusements, but nothing of note was caught except one 50-lb. fish, caught by Wilmot. We were rather disappointed at this, as we had heard great stories before going to

Khartoum of the enormous fish to be caught there ; at any rate we could not catch them ; whether this was from want of skill we do not know, but it certainly was not from want of perseverance.

The Battalion sports were very keenly contested, and ended in a victory for "G" Company, who only defeated "A" Company by one point.

3RD BATTALION.

CRICKET.

The Battalion played more cricket this last year than for some years past. The ground was at Steamer Point. The actual pitch is made of hardened sand, covered with matting, and it played very well, quite true, but rather slow. The boundaries were small, but the ball travelled very slowly on the sand, and often stopped dead just on the boundary. We played eleven matches, winning four, losing one, and drawing six. The Aden Gymkhana was played six times, the P. and O. ss. *Arcadia* four times, and Steamer Point once.

The first time we played the Gymkhana they won the toss and very kindly put us in. We made 300 for 9 wickets. Shawe 63, Colonel Cockburn 44 not out, and Sergeant Baxter 48 ; the match ending in a draw. They vowed they would never put us in again, but they never got the chance, as we proceeded to win the toss ten times running. The next two matches against them they just managed to draw, their two last men being in each time. They wanted 80 the first time, and 60 the second to win. Shawe got 52 and 96, Buller 36 and Couper 33. The next match again ended in a draw, the

Gymkhana being 110 runs behind with 3 wickets to fall. Shawe 51, and Spencer 35, being our chief scorers. The next week the match was played to a finish, for once in a way, and we won by 29, our scoring being very level. The last match against the Gymkhana ended in another draw, a good deal in our favour. Rifleman Clements made 58 not out, Shawe 55, Sergeant Baxter 46, and Buller 39.

Out of our four matches against the *Arcadia* we won three, and lost one. The first we won by 80, thanks to Buller and Shawe, who made 67 not out and 36 respectively. In the second match Shawe got 162 not out, Meade Waldo 48, and the Colonel 43, and we won very easily by 247. The third match we won by 89, Buller getting 54 and Philpot 33 not out. However, they had their revenge in the last match, beating us by 18. The one match against Steamer Point ended in an even draw. Shawe made 98 for us and the Colonel 62.

The Detachment at Steamer Point also played a few matches, most of them against the various men-of-war.

Playing for the Gymkhana against the R.M.S. *Persia*, Alan Paley made 111 not out, his first and only appearance. Our success was chiefly due to the very fine batting of Shawe and several good scores by Buller and Colonel Cockburn, backed up by many smaller, though useful, scores from the remainder. If only Couper had been here all the time, we should most probably have won many of the matches that were drawn, as our bowling was our weak point. Rifleman Grace bowled well, and Corporal Simpson, Acting-Corporal Staddon and Rifleman Clements all got wickets at times. In Acting-Corporal Birch a very promising wicket keeper was discovered, and Acting-Corporal Staddon made some good catches, while Acting-Corporal Moore umpired

extremely well in all the matches. The keenness shown by everyone was most gratifying, and we hope that it may continue in England next year.

RESULTS.

Rifle Brigade.				Aden Gymkhana.
300 (9 wks.)	...	...	...	98 (4 wks.)
226	...	...	...	143 (9 wks.)
177	...	...	...	120 (9 wks.)
211 (9 wks.)	...	...	...	89 (7 wks.)
200	...	...	...	171.
232	...	...	...	157 (7 wks.)
Rifle Brigade.				R. M. S. Arcadia.
168	...	...	...	88 and 42 (4 wks.)
306 (7 wks.)	...	...	...	59 and 85 (5 wks.)
145	...	...	...	56 and 47 (9 wks.)
53	...	...	...	71.
Rifle Brigade.				Steamer Point.
240	...	...	...	229 (7 wks.)

FOOTBALL.

This year the "Football Shield" Ties were not played off owing to the Battalion being scattered all over the place till the very last moment before we left Meerut.

On our arrival at Aden on November 22, 1904, we were split up into three detachments, four Companies going to Dhala, where there is only an indifferent ground, chiefly used for hockey, and *no* football was played.

The remaining four Companies being divided between the Crater (headquarters) and Steamer Point. The only ground available at the Crater is an extremely sandy parade ground, on which there was no great keenness to play. But at Steamer Point there is a comparatively good ground, and several

matches were played; the following is a record of them, showing the results :—

						Won by.
3rd Bn. Rifle Brigade	v.	Royal Artillery Brigade	...	...	...	Draw 1 all.
"	"	" v. " "	...	...	...	R. B. 1—0.
"	"	" v. " "	...	...	...	R. A. 3—0.
"	"	" v. " "	...	...	...	R. A. 3—2.
"	"	" v. " "	...	...	...	R. A. 2—1.
"	"	" v. " "	...	...	...	R. B. 4—2.
"B" Company	v.	"F" Company	...	...	...	"F" Co. 4—3.
"	"	" v. " "	...	...	...	"F" Co. 3—0.
"	"	" v. " "	...	...	...	Draw 2 all.
"	"	" v. " "	...	...	...	"F" Co. 2—0.
"	"	" v. Corporals	...	...	...	Draw 1 all.
"	"	" v. " "	...	...	...	Draw nil.
"	"	" v. " "	...	...	...	Corporals 2—1.
Band	v.	"E" and "G" Companies	...	...	...	"E" and "G" 2—1.
Officers and Sergeants	v.	Corporals	...	...	...	Offs. & Sgts. 5—1.
"	"	" v. " "	...	...	...	Offs. & Sgts. 3—1.
"	"	(Camp Khormaksar) v. Officers and Sergeants (Steamer Point)	...	...	...	Str. Pt. 5—0.
Camp Khormaksar	v.	Steamer Point	...	...	...	Result not known.

Besides the above, three matches were played by the Battalion team against the Eastern Telegraph Company. The Battalion won twice; the third match was a draw.

The Crater played six matches against Steamer Point; the latter won four, the former one, and one was a draw.

HOCKEY.

Hockey is the one game which has been played without intermission since the arrival of the Battalion at Aden. The majority of the games take place at Steamer Point, where there is a fairly good ground of hard sand. Two matches have been played regularly every week, one between the Steamer Point detachment (consisting of "B" and "F" Companies until August, 1905, and then "B" and "G") and the Eastern Telegraph Company, in which we were nearly always victorious,

although the games were as a rule very even. The other was either between the Detachment and Headquarters, in which the former was generally successful, or else between teams such as Officers and their Bâtmén *v.* Sergeants and their Bâtmén.

A tournament was played at the Crater, on a ground there consisting principally of large stones, and was won by the attached N.C.O.'s and men, the runners up being "E" Company. A few games were also played at the Plague Camp on the isthmus.

ATHLETIC SPORTS, 1904-05.

Although several attempts were made to get up aquatic sports at the Crater, our efforts were not attended with much success. However, on New Year's Day, a Water Polo Tournament was held; six teams entered for it, and after some exciting games the final was won by Acting-Corporal Russell's team, Band No. 1; Sergeant Bartlett's team, Band No. 2, being second. A Tub Race followed the Tournament, and was won by Acting-Corporal Fowler, one competitor being seized by a violent fit of sea-sickness the moment he got into his tub. The last event was a Swimming Race, distance about 400 yards. Acting-Corporal Russell, swimming in excellent style, won easily, Rifleman Waitt being second, and Rifleman O'Meara third.

The Regimental Birthday Sports at the Crater, Steamer Point, and Dhala, consisted chiefly of "Pagal" events.

At the Crater a Swimming Race, distance 100 yards, was won by Acting-Corporal Russell, Bugler West being second, and Rifleman Jennison third.

An Egg-diving Competition at Dhala was a very

near thing, for one Rifleman, who got his head into the tub and could not get it out again, narrowly escaped drowning in consequence, amid the applause of the spectators who thought he was still trying to get an egg!

The Obstacle Race was won by Acting-Corporal Farris, with Bugler Kittle second, and Rifleman Garrett third.

In the Veterans' Race, Sergeant Vallins was first, Colour-Sergeant Payne second, and Rifleman Witts third. The 100 yards was won by Rifleman Purkiss, with Rifleman Kilroy second, and Acting-Corporal Farris third.

On April 21st, a Swimming Race for teams of four per Company was got up at the Crater; Band No. 2 were first, with Acting-Sergeant Bartlett, Riflemen Davies, H. Murray and Turnbull; Band No. 1 were second with Acting-Corporal Russell, Riflemen O'Meara, F. Murray, and McLean.

At Dhala, on Bank Holiday, thanks to the exertions of an energetic Committee, we had some capital sports, including many novel events. The morning was fully occupied in running off the numerous heats for the Lloyd Lindsay on camels, kindly lent us by the Gunners. It was really funny to see some of the competitors arrive at the firing point—on the camel's neck, hanging to his tail underneath his belly, anywhere, in fact, except as they started. "A" and "C" Companies produced the two best teams, who eventually competed in the final; "A" Company's team winning by a small margin. The team consisted of Riflemen Gibbs, Powell, Sims and Bugler Foot.

In the first round of the Tug of War, "D" pulled over "H," and the Gunners defeated "A," "C" drawing a bye. In the ante-final, "C" beat the Gun-

ners, "D" drawing a bye. The final resulted in a win for "C," who were much the heavier and stronger team.

The Long Jump was won by Rifleman Parkerson, and the Blind Boxing by Rifleman Taylor.

A large field turned out for the "Grand National," which proved highly entertaining. The mules entered thoroughly into the sport, as did the competitors into the thorn fence—the first obstacle encountered. There was also a wall, bank and ditch, but the chief difficulty appeared to be to keep on when within ten yards of the winning post; Corporal Dowden was first. The next event was a Khud Race for teams of five from Companies; about three miles up and down a rather stiff Khud. The race was won pretty easily by "D" Company, who filled nine places out of the first thirteen; Acting-Corporal Farris ran well and came in a good first, the rest of the winning team consisting of Acting-Sergeant Andrews, Riflemen Beard, Kilroy, and Hughes.

There were about thirty starters for the Obstacle Race, over a course which the Sappers had helped us to make really formidable. In spite of having had to walk from the finish of the Khud Race to the start of this, Acting-Corporal Farris again came in a winner, followed by Rifleman Lane second, and Bugler Kittle third.

Quite the race of the afternoon was that for the Sowars of the Aden Troop. About twenty started and arrived all in a bunch at the turning point, where one camel slipped and contrived to sit on his head, as well as on his unfortunate rider, who was extricated with difficulty. The rest got round and made those camels go as they never went before, and arriving at the winning post in a mass, made for the nearest officer with yells of "Ham first, hai!!" "Ham first, hai!!"

Dribbling the hockey ball was won by Rifleman

Lane, with Acting-Corporal Farris second, and Acting-Corporal Ball third.

An exhibition of horsemanship by Rickman and Helyar on one pony, a race for the 102nd Grenadiers, and a Bun-and-treacle Worry for Starving Yamanis, brought to a finish one of the most amusing meetings we have held.

GYMNASTICS.

A very good Gymnasium has recently been built at the Crater, but, owing to our having been so much split up, we have not been able to do as much in the way of Gymnastics as last year. Sergeant Staines went home on furlough, and his mantle fell upon Corporal Simpson. Two displays were given, both good. When the Battalion gets home most of the old Troupe will probably be scattered, but Gymnastics have got such a good start in the Battalion that with Prittie and Sherston to keep them going they should flourish as well as ever.

4TH BATTALION.

POLO.

The polo season began in April. The Battalion was represented by Scott, No. 1; Hargreaves, No. 2; Sladen, No. 3; and Innes, back. The team entered for the Inter-Regimental Tournament which began on June 20th. They played at Eden Park, which is one of the best grounds in England. On June 20th, they played the 14th Hussars at Canterbury, an easy victory resulting, the score being 10 goals to 2. The next match was at

Ranelagh on August 27th against the Greys which, after a fairly even game, resulted in a second victory, the score being 4 goals to 2. In the next round they were beaten by the 1st Life Guards at Roehampton, the score being 4—3, after a very hard and even game.

In the Subalterns' Cup the team were unfortunately thrown against the Blues in the first round, and were beaten 7—3. The team was the same as in the previous competition, except that Follett took Innes' place. This was the end of the matches which the team played, but while the Battalion was on manœuvres at Worthing, the polo players got some polo on the Brighton polo ground.

CRICKET.

As regards the Battalion cricket, the season for the Battalion was a short one, as we departed for Sullington to do Brigade and Divisional Training on July 1st, and did not return till the end of August, consequently we had only about six weeks' cricket. We had a fair side to draw upon, but greatly missed the services of Lyttelton, who had gone out to South Africa as A.D.C. to Lord Selborne, and Gilliat, who had gone to the Depôt. We played seven matches, winning two, losing two, drawing three, and two were abandoned owing to rain. There were also two matches between the Light Division (or our old friends, the 52nd L.I., and ourselves) against the R.N. and R.M.L.I. combined, both of which were drawn.

The first match we played was against the Royal Navy, who defeated us by 86 runs, the Battalion making 64 and the Navy 150. Then we played the R.M.L.I., which was a win for us by 97 runs, Hollond being top scorer with 52 out of 146. The Marines could only contribute 49, Howard being quite deadly with the ball and

getting 6 wickets for 15 runs. We put the Marines in again, and on stumps being drawn they had made 10 for 6 wickets, Cornelius Prittie bringing off a great bowling feat, getting 4 wickets with 4 successive balls, and coming out with an analysis of 6 wickets for 9 runs.

We next drew with Milstead, and were only prevented by the rain from winning, Milstead setting us 139 to win, 100 of which were made for the loss of 1 wicket, Innes 45 and Howard 48, when rain stopped the match. We then beat the R.M.L.I. by 8 wickets, Innes making 60, Howard 53, and Sloggett 87. Then we drew with the R.E., who had beaten us the two previous years. Gilliat, who had come especially from the Dépôt, played a fine innings of 124, Sloggett 77 not out, and Prittie 51 not out, the innings being declared for 316 for 4 wickets. The Sappers made 251 for 4, Collins hitting merrily for 132. Against our old opponents, Gravesend, we drew, Sloggett making 101, Prittie 55, and Rifleman Trinder 36. This finished our season at Chatham.

In August we played the 20th Hussars at Brighton, and after an exciting game in which they had most of the luck, we were beaten by 20 runs. Prittie and Leyland were top scorers with 36 and 49 respectively. Just before leaving Worthing, the Sergeants challenged the Officers to a match. The Sergeants played most gallantly, but were defeated by 9 wickets, as they showed some difficulty in holding the ball. Bugler-Major Lee was top scorer for the Sergeants with 18, and for the Officers, Colonel Leslie made 48, Innes 34, Leyland 37, and Knox 24. This brought the season to a close. Four or five of us played in the Green Jacket Week, but owing to manœuvres it was difficult to get away for any other Green Jacket fixtures.

RACQUETS

Sloggett and Prittie went in again for the Army Racquets Doubles, and got to the final for who should play the holders, when they were defeated by the 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, after a keenly-contested game, by 4 games to 2.

In the first round they defeated the 3rd Grenadier Guards, in the second round the 2nd Warwickshire Regiment by 4 games to love. Score: 15—10, 15—4, 15—3, 15—11, aces 60 to 28. In the final against the 60th, the scale went in the latter's favour at the 5th game, owing to the magnificent play of Mott, who, with the exception of Balfour Bryant, was a long way the best player in the competition. As the aces show, there was not much in it. Score:—

	Aces.													
60th Rifles	...	1	...	16	...	11	...	18	...	15	...	15	...	78
Rifle Brigade	...	15	...	13	...	15	...	13	...	8	...	8	...	72

In the Singles, Sloggett got through the first two rounds, but was beaten in the Semi-Finals by Balfour Bryant, who won the Singles Championship for the second year in succession. Prittie was unfortunately unable to enter, owing to an attack of influenza.

FOOTBALL.

Our record for the season is as follows:—

								Goals.		
		Wins.	Draws.	Losses.			For.	Against.		
Mid-Kent League	...	6	...	4	...	4	...	28	...	22
Army Cup	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	3
Friendlies	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	13	...	14
Totals		10	...	8	...	8	...	45	...	39

After having done so well in the League the previous season, we were expected to do even better this season, but so many of our old and experienced hands having been drafted to other Battalions or transferred to the Army Reserve, it left us with, more or less, a lot of unknown players. We made a bad start in the League, and although we did better afterwards we could not regain the ground we had lost, and had to be content with third place, the winners being the Training Battalion, Royal Engineers, who were the only team to take 3 points from us in the League.

In the Army Cup Ties we were drawn against the 52nd Light Infantry in the first round, and after an abandoned game, in which nothing was scored, we beat them in the re-play by 4 goals to 1. In the second round we were drawn against the Royal Garrison Artillery at Sheerness. The day fixed for the match was pouring wet, and the ground proved to be a perfect quagmire, but our referee considered it was fit to play on so we commenced, but the game had to be abandoned owing to darkness, nothing having been scored. The re-played tie was decided four days afterwards on the same ground, when the Gunners won by 2 to nil.

The friendly games were not of much importance; but one match deserves mention, namely, that against H.M.S. *Pembroke*, on the Naval ground. We scored early in the game and won, but the particular point of interest about the match was that not a foul against a player or breach of the rules was noticed throughout, notwithstanding that the referee was acknowledged to be one of the smartest in the Kent Association. Both sides tried their best to play the game as it ought to be played.

The Inter-Company League did not get into full

swing after the furlough season was over. Some interesting and good games took place, but "A," or Major Alexander's, Company proved too strong for the others, taking first place with 23 points, "C" Company being second with 19, and "D" Company third with 17.

Whilst down at Manœuvres the Rev. T. J. Hales, a great football enthusiast, started a Football League for teams of half Battalions from the 9th Infantry Brigade. This was creditably won by our Right-half Battalion with the following record:—Played 7, won 7; goals for, 15; goals against, 5. The following comprised the team:—Goal, Harper; backs, Riflemen Frost and Rose; half-backs, Acting-Corporal Heathcoat, Sergeant Wood, Corporal Sullivan; forwards, Bandsman Burgum, Boy Warne, Bragg, Rifleman Peek, Acting-Corporal Tait. For winning this League competition each member of the team was presented with a silver medal by the Rev. T. J. Hales.

A series of matches for Battalion teams, on the knock-out system, was then commenced. We got into the final with flying colours, but were then defeated by the 52nd Light Infantry by 3 goals to 1. For this competition the team were presented with runners-up medals.

Regimental Record, 1905.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

Rifle Depot, Winchester.

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor,"
 "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse,"
 "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol,"
 "Lucknow," "Ashantee," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87," "Khartoum,"
 "South Africa, 1899-1902," "Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith."

1st Bn.	Malta.	3rd Bn.	Devonport.
2nd ,,	Chambhattia, Bengal.	4th ,,	Malta.
	Depôt and Record Office ..		Winchester.

Uniform.—Green. Facings.—Black. Agents.—Messrs. Cox & Co.

Colonel-in-Chief.

Field-Marshal H. R. H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught
 and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
 G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G. Gds., A. S. Corps,
 and Col.-in-Chief 6 Dns., High. L. I., and R. Dub.
 Fus., Personal A.D.C. to the King, Insp.-Gen. of the
 Forces 29May80

Colonels Commandant.

Russell, Gen. Lord A. G., G.C.B.	1st Bn. 1May80
Dillon, Gen. Str M. G.C.B., C.S.I. [s.]	28Feb.80
Newdigate, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. R. L., K.C.B. [s.]	20Feb.80
Clerk, Gen. Sir G., K.C.V.O., C.B., Eq. [s.]	27May80
	3rd Bn. 6Jan.80
	4th Bn. 17June80

Officer Commanding Rifle Depot ..	Herbert, Col. E. W., C.B.	25May04
Adjutant Rifle Depot ..	Armytage, Capt. G. A., K. R. Rif. C.	col. 15Oct.02
Quarter-Master Rifle Depot ..	White, A.	16May03
		11Oct.05
		5May97
		hon. capt. 22Aug.02

Lt.-Colonels. (4)

2Wilson, H. F. M. 7Nov.02
bt. col. 18Nov.04
 1Jenkins, A. E. 16Dec.03
 22Aug.02
 3Nicol, L. L. 15Oct.05
 4Couper, V. A. 1Dec.05

Majors. (4)

2nd in Command.
 4King-Salter, H. P.,
p.s.c. 16Apr.03
 28Sept.98
 1Fortescue, Hon. C. G.,
C.M.G., D.S.O., p.s.c.
 16Dec.03
 5Dec.98
bt. col. 8July05
 2Petre, H. C. 15Oct.05
 16Dec.99
 3W. C. Congreve, W. N.,
M.V.O. 1Dec.05
 21Dec.01
bt. col. 4June05

Majors. (12)

Yarde-Buller, Hon. H.,
D.S.O., p.s.c. (Priv. Sec. to C.G.S.) 15Oct.01
 3Wilson, H. H., *D.S.O., p.s.c.* 1Dec.01
bt. col. 2Dec.04
 1Radclyffe, C. E., *D.S.O.* 16Apr.08

Majors—contd.

3Green-Wilkinson,
L. F., p.s.c. 2Nov.03
 29Nov.00
 4Baker-Carr, R. G. T.,
M.V.O. 23Jan.04
 1Shute, C. D., *p.s.c.*
 4June04
 2Talbot, F. G., *D.S.O.*
 7Sept.04
 3Biddulph, H. M., *p.s.c.*
 10Sept.04
 29Nov.00
 4Alexander, R. 5Apr.05
 3Thesiger, G. H., *p.s.c.*
 15Oct.05
 3c. Stephens, R. B. 1Dec.05
 29Nov.00
 Knox, C. W. C. 6Dec.05

Captains. (25)

Ross, H. D. 13Aug.97
 Hawkesbury, A. W.
de B. S., Visct., M.V.O. 1Dec.97
 3Long, S. C., *p.s.c.* 31Dec.97
bt. maj. 29Nov.00
 4Harman, G. M. N.,
D.S.O. 1Jan.98
 3Henniker, C. H. C.
Lord 25May98
 W. C. Gough, J. E.,
p.s.c. 5Dec.98
bt. lt.-col. 22Apr.03

Captains—contd.

Gosling, G. B. 10Dec.98
 Paley, G., *p.s.c.* 28Dec.98
 Morris, Hon. G. H.
p.s.c. 16Aug.99
 Thresher, J. H.
 16Aug.99
 Napier, Hon. C. F. H.
 16Nov.99
 Bright, R. G. T.,
C.M.G. 18Dec.99
bt. maj. 17Dec.99
 1Boden, A. D. 16Dec.99
 Percival, C. V. N.
 19Jan.00
 2Heriot-Maitland, J. D.,
D.S.O. 8Feb.00
 Clarke, C. H. G. M.
 7Apr.00
 4Wingfield Digby, W. R.
 7Apr.00
 King, A. M. 13Apr.00
 3Maciachlan, R. C.
 24Apr.00
 Grogan, Sir E. I. B.
Bt., p.s.c. 27June00
 3Rickman, S. H. 27July00
 3Bell, M. G. E. 9Aug.00
 Cox, P. G. A. 15Aug.00
bt. maj. 22Aug.02
 1Kennard, A. C. H.
 30Aug.00
 Salmon, G. N. 31Aug.00
 1Morrison-Bell, E. W.
 5Dec.00

Captains—contd.

Thornton, L. H. 5Feb.01
 Burnett-Stuart, J. T.,
D.S.O., p.s.c. 20Feb.01
 Cooke, B. H. H. 20Feb.01
 4Holland, S. E. 20Feb.01
 Harrington, J. 6Mar.01
 2Byrne, G. B. 18Mar.01
 Oldfield, B. G. R.
 18Mar.01
 Dawnay, Hon. H.,
D.S.O. 18Mar.01
 Bernard, R. P. H.,
 30Apr.01
 4Innes, J. A., *D.S.O.*
 28May.01
 4Cunningham, Sir T. A.
A. M., Bt., D.S.O.
 18Jan.02
 3Paley, A. T., *adjt.*
 18Jan.02
 Stephens, G. E. B.
 21Jan.02
 2Harman, A. R. 22Jan.02
 Turner, B. A., *D.S.O.*
 22Jan.02
 3Dorrien-Smith, A. A.
D.S.O. 22Jan.02
 Baker-Carr, C. D'A.
B. S. 22Jan.02
 Meysey-Thompson,
H. J. 14June02
 Grant, R. F. S., *D.S.O.*
 8Mar.04
 3Shawe, C. 1Apr.04

Captains—contd.

2Harrison, C. E. 12Apr.04
 2Seymour, W. W. 27Apr.04
 1Davies, W. E. 29Apr.04
 1Wood, D. 14May04
s. 1Buxton, J. L. 14May04
 3Solly-Flood, R. E. 28July04
 4Bond, A. A. G., *adjt.* 15Dec.04
 2Powell, E. B. 23Jan.05
 1Pitt-Taylor, W. W.,
D.S.O., adjt. 23Jan.05
 2Dunaresq, H. W. 2Feb.05
 3Wollaston, F. H. A. 27Feb.05
 1Nugent, F. H. 8Mar.05
 2Basset, W. F., *adjt.*, 30May05
 4Helyar, M. H. 30May05
 1Blacker, F. St. J. 1July05

Lieutenants (89).

3Sturgis, H. R. 20Feb.01
d. 1Lindsay, G. M. 22Feb.01
 2Verney, R. 6Mar.01
m. i. 2Wilson, H. M. 18Mar.01
 2Coke, Hon. E. 18Mar.01
 2Stephenson, H. R. 18Mar.01
 1Dick-Cunyngham, G. A. 18Mar.01
 1Weld-Forrester, Hon.
 E. A. C. 30Apr.01
 3Prittie, Hon. F. R. D. 28May01

Lieutenants—contd.

3Somerville, H. F. 5Nov.01
 3Spencer, J. A. W. 6Jan.02
d. 4Hargreaves A. K. 15Jan.02
 3Buller, H. C. 18Jan.02
 3Meade-Waldo, E. R. 21Jan.02
 1Grosvenor, Hon. G. Alexander, B. 22Jan.02
 1Brand, Hon. R. 22Jan.02
 2Vivian, A. H. 22Jan.02
 1Follett, R. S. 8Feb.02
 3Baring, T. E. 25June02
 4Burrowes, R. P. 21July02
d. 1Prescott-Westcarr, W. V. L. 1Apr.04
 2Starkey, J. H. 12Apr.04
d. 4Gilliat, O. C. S. 12Apr.04
 1Pryce, H. B. M. 12Apr.04
 3Philpot, F. G. H. 27Apr.04
 1Lane, G. E. W. 29Apr.04
 4Sloggett, A. J. H. 14May04
 4Prittie, Hon. H. C. O'C. 4July04
 3deMoleyns, R. P. A. 28July04
 8Ovey, D. 24Oct.04
 2Crosbie, J. P. G. 15Dec.04

Lieutenants—contd.

2Tod, A. A. 23Jan.05
 3Ward, J. S. 2Feb.05
 2Trafford, S. W. J. 27Feb.05
 4Sladen, G. C. 8Mar.05
s. 1Lyttelton, Hon. J. C. 30May05
 2Pigot, R. 30May05
 3Davies, C. M. 1July05
 4Morris, T. H. P. 5July05
 4Howard, H. R. M. 11Sept.05

2nd Lieutenants. (28)

4Pakington, Hon. H. S. 18Jan.02
 2Basset, W. F. *capt.* 8Sept.04
 4Scott, H. V. 15Feb.02
 3Sherston, S. A. 7May02
 2Walpole, R. S. H. 21June02
 1Bernard, D. J. C. K. 22Oct.02
 2Dimsdale, E. C. 22Oct.02
m. 1Leeke R. H. 22Oct.02
 2Jones-Vaughan, H. T. C. 22Oct.02
 1Wingfield, Hon. M. A. 22Oct.02
 2Whitaker, H. 4June04
 11iddell, G. W. 4June04
 2Burton, R. C. 15June04
 1Brownlow, G. J. 3Aug.04
 2Railston, H. G. M. 13Aug.04
 3Drummond, S. H. 11Jan.05

2nd Lieuts.—contd.

1Glyn, R. G. C. 8Mar.05
 4Leyland, R. H. 20May05
 1Cookson, C. W. 20May05
 4Richardson, H. S. C. 21June05
 3Toynbee, G. P. R. 16Aug.05
 4Cole, J. J. B. 16Aug.05
 4Leslie, N. J. B. 9Sept.05
 3Hopwood, R. G. 29Nov.05

Adjutants.

1Pitt-Taylor, W. W. *D.S.O., capt.* 17July08
 2Basset, W. F. *capt.* 8Sept.04
 4Bond, A. A. G., *capt.* 15Dec.04
 3Paley, A. T., *capt.* 7Mar.05

Quartermasters.

m. 1Wadham, W. 19Feb.87
hon. m. 1Jan.03
 3Davies, W. H., *hon. lt.* 9Nov.98
 1Morrish, W., *hon. lt.* 28Aug.01
m. 1Sherman, W., *hon. lt.* 3May02
 4Knott, J., *hon. lt.* 2May08
m. 1Morgan, E. E., *hon. lt.* 1July08
 2Alldridge, J. H., *hon. lt.* 8Nov.05

(Extract from *Official Monthly Army List*, January, 1906.)

REGIMENTAL STATE.

1st January, 1906.

	Officers.	W. O.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Riflemen.	Total N.C.O's. and Men.
1st Battalion, Malta ...	26	2	46	16	39	591	692
2nd Battalion, Shahjahanpur ...	26	2	46	16	45	770	877
3rd Battalion, Devonport ...	27	2	43	15	40	766	864
4th Battalion, Malta ...	23	2	45	13	41	606	705
Depôt, Winchester ...	10	1	41	8	28	812	889
Staff and "seconded" ...	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	155	9	221	68	193	3,545	4,027

Making a GRAND TOTAL of 4,191 ALL RANKS.

OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.

(In order of Regimental Seniority.)

Brevet-Colonel W. N. Congreve, *V.C.*, *M.V.O.*, Private Secretary to the Inspector-General of the Forces.

Major *Hon.* H. Yarde-Buller, *D.S.O.*, Private Secretary to the Chief of the General Staff.

Brevet-Colonel H. H. Wilson, *D.S.O.*, Assistant-Director of Staff Duties.

Major W. G. Bentinck, *D.S.O.*, Magistrate in the Transvaal.

Major H. M. Biddulph, *D.A.A.G.*, Dominion of Canada.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Thesiger, Officer in charge of Musketry Duties, Southern Command, Salisbury.

Captain H. D. Ross, Adjutant 3rd Volunteer Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Captain *Viscount* A. W. de B. S. Hawkesbury, *M.V.O.*, Adjutant 1st Volunteer Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry.

Major S. C. Long, Brigade Major 10th Brigade, 5th Division, Shorncliffe.

Captain G. B. Gosling, serving with Exploration Expedition in Central Africa.

Captain G. Paley, Staff Captain to Director of Military Operations, War Office.

Captain *Hon.* G. H. Morris, Staff Captain to Director of Staff Duties, War Office.

Captain J. H. Thresher, Adjutant 2nd Volunteer Battalion Scottish Rifles.

Captain *Hon.* C. F. H. Napier, Army Pay Department.

Major R. G. T. Bright, *C.M.G.*, employed by the Colonial Office on the Anglo-German Boundary Commission in Uganda.

Captain C. V. N. Percival, Egyptian Army.

Captain C. H. G. M. Clarke, A.D.C. to Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta.

Captain A. M. King, Adjutant 7th (Militia) Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Captain *Sir* E. J. B. Grogan, *Bart.*, Staff Captain to Director of Military Operations, War Office.

Major P. G. A. Cox, Extra A.D.C. to Lieutenant Governor of Orange River Colony.

Captain G. N. Salmon, serving with Mounted Infantry.

Captain L. H. Thornton, Adjutant 3rd Volunteer Battalion South Wales Borderers.

Captain J. T. Burnett-Stuart, *D.S.O.*, Staff Captain to Director of Military Operations, War Office.

Captain B. H. H. Cooke, Adjutant 1st Battalion City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade.

Captain J. Harington, 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles.

Captain B. G. R. Oldfield, Adjutant 24th Middlesex (G.P.O.) Volunteers.

Captain R. P. H. Bernard, Adjutant 18th Middlesex Volunteers.

Captain G. E. B. Stephens, Extra A.D.C. to Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Australian Commonwealth.

Captain B. A. Turner, *D.S.O.*, Adjutant 14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) Rifle Volunteers.

Captain C. D'A. B. S. Baker-Carr, Assistant Instructor, School of Musketry, Hythe.

Captain R. F. S. Grant, *D.S.O.*, Adjutant to G.O.C. Welsh and Midland Command.

Captain J. L. Buxton, A.D.C. to Governor of Victoria.

Lieutenant J. B. Jenkinson, seconded with Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant B. Alexander, serving with Exploration Expedition in Central Africa.

Lieutenant *Hon.* J. C. Lyttelton, A.D.C. to Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

AT THE STAFF COLLEGE.

Captain *Hon.* H. Dawnay, *D.S.O.*

RECORD, 1905.

1ST BATTALION.

February 1st.—Five Officers, 213 N.C.O.'s and men returned from Ghain Tuffieha, on completion of a course of instruction with Mounted Infantry.

February 9th.—The Battalion proceeded from Fort Manoel to Pembroke Camp for Annual Course of Musketry.

February 23rd.—The Battalion returned from Pembroke Camp, on completion of Musketry Training.

March 14th.—Captain H. W. Dumaresq posted to 2nd Battalion on promotion. The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated March 7th, 1905, was published. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, Lieutenant E. B. Powell and Lieutenant W. W. Pitt-Taylor, D.S.O., dated January 23rd, 1905. Captains E. B. Powell and W. W. Pitt-Taylor posted to Battalion on promotion. Lieutenant V. W. L. Prescott-Westcarr proceeded to join Rifle Depot on posting.

March 15th.—The Battalion with other troops in Garrison was inspected on the *Marsa* by H.R.H. The Inspector General of the Forces.

March 21st.—The Battalion proceeded to Mellieha for Field Firing Part 2 Annual Course.

March 30th.—The Battalion moved from Mellieha to Ghain Tuffieha, for Company and Battalion Training.

April 3rd.—Two Corporals, 5 Acting-Corporals, and 144 Private Riflemen, for discharge and transfer to the Army Reserve, embarked for England on H.T., ss. *Dilwara*.

April 18th.—Annual inspection of the Battalion in the Field, by the General Officer Commanding, Major General Sir William Kelly, K.C.B.

April 24th.—The Battalion returned to Fort Manoel on completion of Company and Battalion Training.

May 2nd.—Annual Inspection of the Battalion in Barracks, by the General Officer Commanding, Major General Sir William Kelly, K.C.B.

May 15th.—Second-Lieutenant R. G. C. Glyn joined the Battalion on posting.

"E" and "C" Company to St. Andrew's Barracks, Pembroke, to prepare them for occupation by the Battalion.



1st BATTALION.
MOUNTED INFANTRY DETACHMENT, MALTA, 1905.

RECORD, 1905.

1ST BATTALION.

February 1st.—Five Officers, 213 N.C.O.'s and men returned from Ghaz Tufelha, on completion of a course of instruction with No. 10 Infantry.

February 1st.—The Battalion proceeded from Fort Manoel to Ghaz Tufelha for Annual Course of Musketry.

February 1st.—The Battalion returned from Pembroke Camp on completion of Musketry Training.

March 10th.—Captain H. W. Dumaresq posted to 2nd Battalion on promotion. The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated March 7th, 1905, was published:—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, Lieutenant E. B. Powell and Lieutenant V. W. L. Pitt-Taylor, D.S.O., dated January 23rd, 1905. Captains E. B. Powell and W. W. Pitt-Taylor posted to Battalion on promotion. Lieutenant V. W. L. Prescott-Westcarr proceeded to join Rifle Depot on posting.

March 15th.—The Battalion with other troops in Garrison was inspected on the *March* by H.R.H. The Inspector General of the Forces.

March 21st.—The Battalion proceeded to Mellicha for Field Firing Part 2 Annual Course.

March 30th.—The Battalion moved from Mellicha to Ghaz Tufelha, for Company and Battalion Training.

April 3rd.—Two Corporals, 5 Acting-Corporals, and 144 Privates, Riflemen, for discharge and transfer to the Army Reserve, embarked for England on H.M. ss. *Dilwara*.

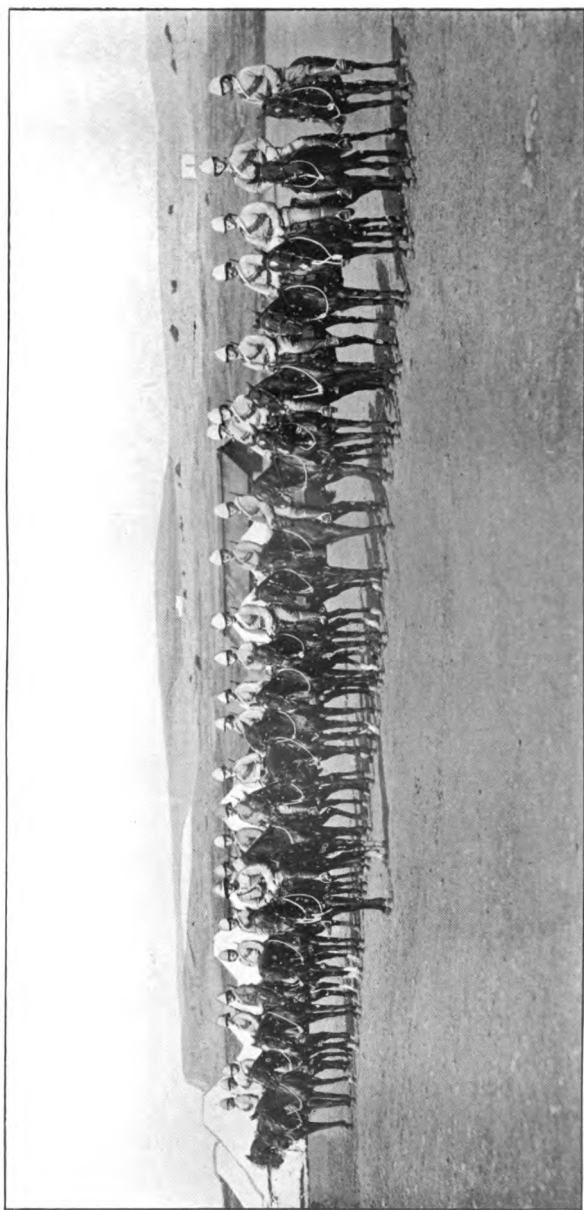
April 18th.—Annual inspection of the Battalion in the Field by the General Officer Commanding, Major General Sir William Keir K.C.B.

April 24th.—The Battalion returned to Fort Manoel on completion of Company and Battalion Training.

May 2nd.—Annual Inspection of the Battalion in Barracks, by the General Officer Commanding, Major General Sir William Keir K.C.B.

May 15th.—Second-Lieutenant R. G. C. Glyn joined the Battalion on posting.

"E" and "G" Company to St. Andrew's Barracks, Pembroke, to prepare them for occupation by the Battalion.



**1st BATTALION.
MOUNTED INFANTRY DETACHMENT, MALTA, 1905.**

June 2nd.—Remainder of the Battalion moved to St. Andrew's Barracks.

June 11th.—Lieutenant J. B. Jenkinson proceeded to Egypt, on appointment as Adjutant Mounted Infantry.

June 26th.—Captain F. H. Nugent joined the Battalion on exchange with Captain E. B. Powell, who proceeded to join 2nd Battalion in Egypt.

July 1st.—Captain G. N. Salmon seconded for service with Malta Mounted Infantry on appointment as Adjutant.

July 24th.—Second-Lieutenant C. W. Cookson, joined the Battalion on posting.

September 2nd.—Thirty-three N.C.O.'s and Riflemen and 7 invalids embarked for England on H.T. ss. *Dunera*, for discharge and transfer to Army Reserve.

September 15th.—Second-Lieutenant G. N. Hubbard resigned his Commission.

October 10th.—A draft of 2 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 3 Buglers, and 190 Private Riflemen disembarked ex. H.T. ss. *Dunera* from 2nd Battalion, and were taken on strength of the Battalion.

November 16th.—A draft of 131 Private Riflemen left the Battalion to join 2nd Battalion.

November 24th.—Captain F. St. J. Blacker joined the Battalion on posting from 2nd Battalion.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major L. Eastmead.

Bandmaster C. Barry.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant S. J. Small.

Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant M. Trippas.

Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry H. J. Churcher.

Sergeant-Bugler G. Pike.

Sergeant-Master-Cook J. Coyne.

Pioneer-Sergeant J. Morrison.

Band-Sergeant H. Eldridge.

Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant E. Coates.

Officers'-Mess-Sergeant P. Shaw.

Sergeant-Master-Tailor T. Copplestone.

Armourer-Sergeant J. Humphage.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, W. Tayler.

"B" Company, C. Robins.

"C" Company, P. E. Longden.

"D" Company, H. J. Hyett.

"E" Company, B. Oldfield.

"F" Company, A. Boon.

"G" Company, H. Jacques.

"I" Company, P. Witheridge.

WAR MEDALS.

Nineteen Officers, one Warrant Officer, and 367 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 8045 Acting-Corporal A. Collins.
No. 8007 Bandsman A. Antoney.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	174
Two Good Conduct Badges	153
Three Good Conduct Badges	13
Four Good Conduct Badges	7
Total	347

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number Re-Engaged	60
Number Re-Engaged during the Year ...	5

INCREASE.

From Home Battalion or Depot	8
Enlisted at Head Quarters	1
From other Corps	1
From Battalion Abroad	203
Total	213

DECREASE.

Died	3
Deserted	1
To other Corps	8
To Battalion Abroad	132
To Home Battalion or Depot	327
Total	471

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 16; 2nd Class, 175; 3rd Class, 134.

CERTIFICATES DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 6; 2nd Class, 45; 3rd Class, 76.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

Sergeant-Major L. Eastmead ...	Hythe
Quartermaster-Sergeant S. J. Small ...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant I. M. H. J. Churcher...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant B. Oldfield ...	Chunglagally
Colour-Sergeant A. Boon ...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant P. E. Witheridge ...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant P. E. Longden ...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant H. Jacques ...	Chunglagally
Colour-Sergeant H. J. Hyett ...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant W. Tayler ...	Chunglagally
Sergeant D. McCarthy ...	Hythe
Sergeant C. Hunt ...	Hythe
Sergeant J. Simpson ...	Hythe
Sergeant W. H. Wyles ...	Hythe
Sergeant J. Ede ...	Hythe
Sergeant A. J. Bakes ...	Hythe
Sergeant D. Clarke ...	Hythe

TRANSPORT CERTIFICATES.

Colour-Sergeant H. Jacques ...	Rawal Pindi
Sergeant G. Best ...	Portsmouth
Rifleman R. Anderson ...	Portsmouth
Rifleman E. Moss ...	Dublin
Rifleman A. Sellers ...	Dublin
Rifleman B. Keen ...	Malta
Rifleman J. Keeble ...	Malta
Rifleman J. Woodley ...	Malta
Rifleman H. Warren ...	Malta

TELEGRAPHY CERTIFICATES

Rifleman A. Maddock ...	Dublin
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SIGNALLING CERTIFICATES.

Sergeant W. H. Wyles ...	Aldershot
Acting-Sergeant H. White ...	Aldershot
Corporal R. Edwards ...	Aldershot
Acting-Corporal P. Launchbury ...	Aldershot

GYMNASTIC CERTIFICATES.

Sergeant A. Rump ...	Curragh
Sergeant E. Couch ...	Aldershot
Sergeant C. North ...	Aldershot
Acting-Sergeant W. Gilbert ...	Aldershot
Corporal A. Whittaker ...	Curragh
Corporal F. Batt ...	Curragh
Corporal T. Kirk ...	Curragh
Corporal C. Edwards ...	Curragh

OTHER CERTIFICATES.

Acting-Sergeant T. White, Chiropody ... Cairo

NUMBER OF CYCLISTS.

Officers, 26; Warrant Officers, 2; N.C.O.'s, 87; Riflemen, 170—
Total, 285.

DEATHS.

No.	Rank and Name.	Cause.	Station.
7854 ...	Acting-Crpl. S. Mitchell ...	Multiple injuries ...	Malta
6090 ...	Rifleman P. Tully ...	Pneumonia ...	Malta
134 ...	Rifleman J. Thompson ...	Enteric fever ...	Malta

2ND BATTALION.

January 4th.—“A” and “F” Companies, strength, 5 Officers and 198 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, under command of Major F. G. Talbot, D.S.O., started on a march to Wad Medani, 124 miles up the Blue Nile.

January 26th.—“A” and “F” Companies returned to Khartoum having completed the march to Wad Medani and back in twenty-three days with two halts; no men fell out and none went sick.

February 2nd.—Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., &c., Inspector General of the Forces, arrived at Khartoum. The Battalion furnished a Guard of Honour and the Band at the Palace. H.R.H. inspected the Battalion on parade in marching order, and visited the barrack rooms and institutions.

February 3rd.—H.R.H. inspected the Battalion at outpost duty and field firing.

February 4th.—The Battalion attended a Review of all the troops in Khartoum held for H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., &c.

February 22nd.—Brevet-Major R. B. Stephens seconded whilst a student at the Staff College, dated January 23rd, 1905.

February 27th.—Captain C. V. N. Percival seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

April 5th.—Major E. A. F. Dawson retired from the Army on completion of twenty years' service.

May 10th.—Captain H. W. Dumaesq joined the Battalion on promotion.

June 11th.—Captain A. R. Harman joined the Battalion on posting from the Staff.

July 20th.—Captain E. B. Powell posted to the Battalion on exchange with Captain F. H. Nugent.

September 2nd.—Second-Lieutenant Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot, Bart., resigned his commission.—*London Gazette*, dated September 1st, 1905.

September 25th.—Headquarters of the Battalion and 165 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen left Khartoum for Cairo, and arrived there on September 30th. The remainder of the Battalion followed in three parties, leaving Khartoum on September 30th, and October 5th and 10th, and arriving in Cairo on October 5th, 10th, and 15th respectively. The Battalion was quartered in the Citadel.

October 9th.—Four hundred and fifty-nine N.C.O.'s and Riflemen ineligible for India, left the Battalion to proceed to Malta: 1st Battalion (201), and to England (258).

October 23rd.—Captain A. White left the Battalion on being appointed Quartermaster of the Rifle Depôt.

The Warrant Officers, Staff, and Colour-Sergeants are as follows:—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Serjeant-Major J. H. Eastwood.
Bandmaster R. Wood.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Alldridge.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant T. Whitehead.
Orderly-Room-Clerk-Sergeant E. Pickering.
Sergeant-Master-Cook W. Whyman.
Sergeant-Bugler G. Dyer.
Pioneer-Sergeant G. Durley.
Officers-Mess-Sergeant W. Dickenson.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor G. Goldsmith.
Band-Sergeant J. Roberts.
Armourer-Sergeant, Armourer-Quartermaster-Sergeant G. C. Allport.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

" A " Company, A. J. Hodgson.
" B " Company, W. Barnes.
" C " Company, B. Bradley.
" D " Company, C. Morgan.
" E " Company, M. J. Carey.
" F " Company, F. Williams.
" G " Company, J. Archer.
" H " Company, G. Townsend.

MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.

1 Warrant Officer and 6 Non-Commissioned Officers.

WAR MEDALS.

The following are in possession of War Medals.

Officers	...	...	...	...	22
Warrant Officers	...	...	...	...	2
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 1 Medal	...	...	...	...	267
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 2 Medals	...	...	...	...	203
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 3 Medals	...	...	...	...	3
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 4 Medals	...	...	...	...	41
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 5 Medals	...	...	...	...	6

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Warrant Officer	...	...	...	...	1
N.C.O.'s	...	...	...	...	3
Riflemen	...	...	...	...	1

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	...	...	430
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	...	189
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	...	2
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	...	2

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number Re-Engaged	...	...	...	...	47
Number Re-Engaged during the Year	...	...	...	...	5
Number extended during the Year to 12 Years	...	...	...	...	36
Number extended during the Year to 8 Years	...	...	...	...	88

INCREASE.

From other Corps	...	...	...	...	1
From Home Battalion or Depôt	...	...	...	...	2

DECREASE.

To other Corps	...	...	...	...	4
To Home Battalion or Depôt	...	...	...	...	88
Invalids	...	...	...	...	9
To Battalion Abroad	...	...	...	...	1
Deceased	...	...	...	...	8

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 18 ; 2nd Class, 181 ; 3rd Class, 223.

CERTIFICATES DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 9 ; 2nd Class, 63 ; 3rd Class, 116.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood	...	...	Hythe
Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Alldridge	...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant W. Barnes	...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant M. Carey	...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant J. Archer	...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant G. Townsend	...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant A. Hodgson (Distinguished)	...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant B. Bradley	...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant F. Williams	...	...	Hythe
Sergeant R. Foster	...	...	Hythe
Sergeant C. Hitchcock	...	...	Hythe
Sergeant G. Marshall	...	...	Hythe
Sergeant T. Allison	...	...	Hythe
Sergeant A. Curtis	...	...	Hythe
Sergeant W. Fitzgerald	...	...	Hythe

SIGNALLING CERTIFICATES.

Sergeant W. Dickenson	...	...	Aldershot
Sergeant W. Sanders	...	...	Aldershot
Corporal R. Edwards	...	...	Aldershot
Corporal W. Cosson	...	...	Aldershot
Acting-Corporal P. Launchbury	...	...	Aldershot

GYMNASTIC CERTIFICATES.

Colour-Sergeant F. Williams	...	...	Curragh
Sergeant A. Kruse	...	...	Curragh
Sergeant W. Robinson	...	...	Curragh
Sergeant J. H. Allen	...	...	Curragh
Sergeant G. Poile	...	...	Curragh

The following have obtained certificates during the year :—

MUSKETRY.

Lieutenant H. M. Wilson (distinguished) Hythe.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Lieutenant J. P. G. Crosbie.
Lieutenant S. W. J. Trafford.
N.C.O.'s and Men, 76.

SIGNALLING.

Second-Lieutenant E. C. Dimsdale (Special) Aldershot

DEATHS.

No.	Rank and Name.	Cause.	Station.	1905.
1901	Sergt. E. R. Blogg	{ Fatty degeneration of the heart }	Cairo	... May 22
7608	Sergt. S. J. Drawbridge	Heat apoplexy	... Khartoum	June 4
8538	Corpl. W. Hutt	... Heat stroke...	... Khartoum	June 8
8656	Rman. J. Rhodes	... Enteric fever	... Cairo	... July 7
5749	Rman. P. Devenney	{ Valvular disease of the heart }	Cairo	... July 21
9712	Rman. W. Frost	... Enteric fever	... Cairo	... July 23
6702	Corpl. A. Kay	... Enteric fever	... Malta	... Aug. 13
9417	Rman. C. A. Tennant	Multiple neuritis...	Khartoum	Sept. 20

3RD BATTALION.

November 9th, 1904.—The Battalion left Meerut for Bombay, there to embark for Aden. Captain R. E. Solly Flood, Lieutenant H. J. Somerville, and Second-Lieutenant H. T. C. Jones-Vaughan, with a party of 289 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, remained in Meerut; for transfer to the 2nd Battalion on its arrival in India.

November 15th.—Embarked at Bombay. Strength 16 Officers and 600 other ranks. One hundred and six time-expired N.C.O.'s and Riflemen were left at Deolali.

November 22nd.—Disembarked at Aden. "E" and "G" Companies' Band and Headquarters proceeded to the Crater, which was last occupied by the 3rd Battalion in 1870-1. "B" and "F" Companies proceeded to Steamer Point; and "A," "C," "D" and "H" Companies under Captain S. H. Rickman went into camp preparatory to marching to Dhala, about eighty miles inland. Sixteen N.C.O.'s and men rejoined the Battalion at Aden on return from active service in Somaliland.

November 26th.—The wing for Dhala left Aden by route march.

December 31st.—The following remarks were made by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Eastern Command on the inspection report of the Battalion:—

"One of the best battalions I have ever seen; well commanded and officered. The men are of good physique, which has been developed by attention to gymnastic training.

"The general training for war is of a high standard. I consider the Battalion fit for service in all respects, and wish there were many more like it."

January 5th, 1905.—General Sir John Ross, G.C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Battalion, died.

February 27th.—Second-Lieutenant S. H. Drummond posted to the Battalion on first appointment, January 10th, 1905.

March 4th.—Lieutenant-General Sir Henry R. L. Newdigate appointed Colonel Commandant.

March 6th.—The Meerut Detachment arrived in H.T. *Soudan*.

March 14th.—Major General Mason, Commanding at Aden, presented medals to 11 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen for service in Somaliland.

March 15.—A party of 4 Officers and 146 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded to Dhala.

March 18th.—Major L. F. Green-Wilkinson posted.

March 20th.—Captain A. Paley appointed adjutant *vice* Captain MacLachlan, dated March 7, 1905.

April 21st.—Plague broke out in the lines of the Crater; seven cases, two deaths. Headquarter companies and band moved out into camp at Khor Mukhsar.

May 15th.—Lieutenants Wollaston and Nugent promoted Captain and posted to 2nd Battalion.

August 16th.—Second-Lieutenant G. P. R. Toynbee posted.

August 26th.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India remarks on the inspection report of the Battalion: "A very excellent report." Battalion placed third among British Infantry Battalions in India in Army signalling.

September 16th.—Captain A. A. Dorrien-Smith, D.S.O., posted to the Battalion.

October 1st.—Sir Archibald Hunter, Commanding Western Command, sent the following helio message from Dhala:—

"Found wing in excellent health and efficiency; everything reflects credit on the Battalion, its officers and commander."

October 14th.—Colonel George Cockburn, D.S.O., handed over command of the Battalion on completion of his period of command to Major V. A. Couper.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major H. W. Bryant.

Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.

Schoolmaster A. H. Parish.

STAFF SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant A. R. Cox.

Orderly-Room-Sergeant (Q.M.S.) F. Garneys.

Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry J. Roots.

Band-Sergeant H. Baxter.

Sergeant-Bugler G. Lemon.

Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant C. S. Wolsey.

Pioneer-Sergeant W. A. Moore.

Officers-Mess-Sergeant G. Hill.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, A. H. Harris.
 "B" Company, A. F. Ayers.
 "C" Company, A. J. Payne.
 "D" Company, R. Wignall.
 "E" Company, C. Franklin.
 "F" Company, G. Hodder.
 "G" Company, W. Quinton.
 "H" Company, J. Denton.
 Supernumerary S. Cleverly.

WAR MEDALS.

Eleven Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, and 302 N.C.O.'s and Rifle-men, are in possession of War Medals.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

Colour-Sergeant G. Hodder.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Sergeant-Major H. W. Bryant.
 Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.
 Colour-Sergeant G. Hodder.
 Colour-Sergeant R. Wignall.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	206
Two Good Conduct Badges	415
Three Good Conduct Badges	49
Four Good Conduct Badges	2
Five Good Conduct Badges	1

RE-ENGAGED MEN.

Total number Re-Engaged	107
Re-Engaged during the Year	22

INCREASE.

From Home Battalion	17
From other Corps	1

DECREASE.

Died	12
Discharged	3
To Army Reserve in India	2
To other Corps	5
To Home Battalion or Depôt; sent Home from Abroad	141

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 37; 2nd Class, 251; 3rd Class, 384.

CERTIFICATES DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 5; 2nd Class, 32; 3rd Class, 78.
Profession Certificates gained during the Year:—

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Sergeant T. Staines, 1st Class Certificate.

MUSKETRY.

Acting-Sergeant T. Walker.

LANGUAGES.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. H. Davies, Arabic, Higher.
Standard.

SIGNALLING.

The signallers were inspected for the last time during their tour of foreign service a few days before the Battalion left Meerut. We hoped that they might wind up a very fine record in India by coming out first, but it was not to be, and they had to be content with third place. An excellent report was received:—"A most satisfactory examination, signallers thoroughly up in all their duties. All the tests were carried out in a smart and workmanlike manner. Great keenness shown by all. The regimental signallers and supernumeraries are thoroughly good, and would be a great acquisition to any force on service. Knowledge of book work very good indeed. Figure of merit 826.66."

On the Battalion's arrival at Aden, the signallers were somewhat split up. Those at Dhala were employed at permanent stations, connecting the various posts on the lines of communication. Between Aden and Dhala there were no regular means of communication. When the Boundary Commission was surveying the country, a telegraph line was put up, but as the Arabs lifted the poles one day and sold them back to the commissariat the next, it was found rather too expensive, and was taken down, and no means of communication existed except the daily post, or in matters of great urgency a camel sowar dak. Nor did any one know the uses to which visual signalling may be put, nor the positions of the various signalling posts. Shum Shum, which is almost the highest point in Aden, was looked upon as the best place for a signalling station. The fact that it was as often as not shrouded in mist during the cold weather, was apparently never taken into consideration.

When the Imam of Sanaa with his following was close to our frontier we were ordered to find a station at Shum Shum to keep up communication by day and night with Dhala through Nobat Dakin, a post forty miles north of Aden. Doubtless this would have been done, but the originator of the order forgot or did not know, (1) that a BB lamp cannot be seen forty miles off; (2) that the signallers at Nobat had no lamps; (3) that the signalling station there was not visible from Aden; (4) that the signallers had received no orders to be on the look out; none of which things add to the chance of opening communication.

Various orders were also received to open communication with different places where there were no signallers. However, when we were under canvas on the Isthmus and were left to ourselves, we opened communication with Dhubiyat, a distance of sixty miles as the crow flies. There was a tremendous mirage round the camp, which we thought would make our light very hard to read, but exactly the opposite occurred, and whilst they read our light quite easily, we had great difficulty in reading theirs.

The atmosphere at Aden is not good for long distance signalling, and if there is any wind, so much dust is blown about that often places a few miles away cannot be seen, and during the summer months all hopes of maintaining communication had to be abandoned.

In October, however, communication was obtained almost every day. On a few extra clear days the light could be seen with the naked eye, but it could never be read, and on misty days could not be seen without a telescope. Two helios were often used, placed close together and worked by the same man, and on one or two occasions four helios were tried, though it was no easy matter for one man to work two helios with each hand. The size and strength of the light was certainly increased to a very considerable extent. Attempts were made to signal to Jebel Jehal, a hill beyond Dhala and about seventy miles from Aden, and also to Dhubiyat and Perim; to the latter two places by searchlight, but it was left till too late, and the weather was unfavourable owing to dust. It is doubtful if the searchlight is powerful enough to be seen at Perim, which is ninety-five miles off. It would have been interesting to have carried out some more experiments, but opportunities are limited owing to atmospheric conditions. At any rate the young signallers in the Battalion have had some excellent practice in long distance work, more than they will ever get at home, and it is to be hoped that the experience they have gained may be of use to them in the future.

Semaphore has been quite useful on many occasions, and practically everyone in the Battalion has some knowledge of it, a great many being quite proficient in it.

Since the Battalion arrived in India, 12 Officers and 25 N.C.O.'s have obtained certificates at Kasauli, and the Battalion has filled the following places among British Infantry Regiments.

Date.	Regiment.	Date.	Regiment.
1889-1900 ...	... 42nd	1897-1898 ...	... 13th
1890-1891 ...	... 41st	1898-1899 ...	... 2nd
1891-1892 ...	... 31st	1899-1900 ...	... 8th
1892-1893 ...	... 35th	1900-1901 ...	... 5th
1893-1894 ...	... 30th	1901-1902 ...	... 4th
1894-1895 ...	... 30th	1902-1903 ...	... 3rd
1895-1896 ...	... 20th	1903-1904 ...	... 4th
1896-1897 ...	... 15th	1904-1905 ...	... 3rd

DEATHS.

No.	Rank and Name.	Cause.	Station.
4786 ...	Rifleman F. Watkins ...	Abscess liver ...	... Landour
8479 ...	Rifleman B. Hyde ...	Dysentery ...	... Meerut
8205 ...	Rifleman J. Burton ...	Enteric fever ...	... Meerut
7593 ...	Rifleman J. Dick ...	Abscess liver ...	... Aden
2084 ...	Rifleman H. Cladish ...	Heart disease ...	... Aden
7514 ...	Corporal A. Renshaw ...	Abscess liver ...	... Aden
7609 ...	Rifleman F. Rea ...	Plague ...	... Aden
8383 ...	Rifleman F. Smith ...	Plague ...	... Aden
8893 ...	Rifleman G. Luxford ...	Malarial fever ...	... Aden
3855 ...	Rifleman W. Bolt ...	Heat stroke ...	... Aden
7405 ...	Acting-Crpl. G. Eley ...	Intestinal obstruction ...	... Dhala
4917 ...	Rifleman J. Davey ...	Malarial fever ...	... Aden
2798 ...	Rifleman E. Tillen ...	Heart disease ...	... Aden

4TH BATTALION.

January 24th.—Lieutenant and Adjutant A. A. G. Bond promoted Captain.

January 14th.—A draft of 20 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

January 21st.—A draft of 19 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

February 11th.—A draft of 1 Sergeant and 19 recruits joined from the Rifle Depôt.

March 13th.—Captain R. P. H. Bernard having been selected for the Adjutancy of the 18th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, struck off the strength.

March 31st.—A party, 1 Sergeant and 33 rank and file, under Lieutenant R. P. Burrowes, proceeded to Longmoor to undergo a course of Mounted Infantry Duties.

April 29th.—Second Lieutenant Hon. J. C. Lyttelton embarked for South Africa to take up the duties of A.D.C. to H.E. the High Commissioner Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

Captain R. Alexander promoted Major *vice* E. A. F. Dawson retired.

May 6th.—A draft of 1 Corporal and 53 recruits joined from the Rifle Depôt.

May 13th.—A draft of 9 recruits joined from the Rifle Depôt.

May 16th.—The Battalion was inspected by Major-General Sir R. Hart, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Commanding Thames and Medway Defences.

Strength on parade :—Nineteen Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 27 Sergeants, 11 Buglers, 25 Corporals, 466 Riflemen, and 21 Boys.

May 27th.—A draft of 24 recruits joined from the Rifle Depôt.

June 7th.—The Battalion, strength 12 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 17 Sergeants, and 453 other ranks, proceeded to London to line the streets on the occasion of the visit of H.M. the King of Spain to the City, returning the same day.

June 15th.—Second Lieutenant R. H. Leyland joined the Battalion on posting.

June 20th.—A party of 23 dutymen and 20 recruits joined from the Rifle Depôt.

June 23rd.—Second Lieutenant R. Pigot sailed for Egypt on transfer to the 2nd Battalion.

June 24th.—A party of 19 recruits joined from the Rifle Depôt.

July 1st.—A party of 34 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, under Second-Lieutenant H. R. M. Howard, proceeded to Longmoor for a course of Mounted Infantry duties.

July 3rd.—A draft of 18 recruits joined from the Rifle Depôt.

July 4th.—The Battalion (less "C," "F" and Headquarters of "B" Company), under Colonel G. F. Leslie, proceeded to Sullington Camp, Sussex, for Brigade and Divisional training. Strength, 13 Officers, and 376 other ranks.

July 24th.—Battalion ordered to prepare for embarkation to Malta.

A draft of 24 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

July 25th.—Orders received to prepare a draft of 150 for the 2nd Battalion.

July 27th.—The Battalion moved from Sullington to Broadwater Camp, Worthing.

August 5th.—A draft of 20 recruits joined from the Rifle Depôt.

August 17th.—Captain A. A. Dorrien-Smith, D.S.O., posted to 3rd Battalion.

August 31st.—The Battalion returned to Chatham from Broadwater.

September 1st.—Lieutenant A. K. Hargreaves proceeded to the Depôt.

September 3rd.—A draft of 21 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

September 8th.—A party of 16 dutymen arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

September 14th.—A draft of 21 dutymen arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

September 19th.—A draft of 2 Acting-Sergeants, 1 Corporal, 4 Acting-Corporals, 98 recruits, and 4 boys arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

September 23rd.—Second-Lieutenants G. P. R. Toynbee (for 3rd Battalion) joined for duty, and J. B. Cole posted on appointment, *London Gazette*, August 15th, 1905.

October 4th.—Captain M. H. Helyar posted to the Battalion on promotion.

October 7th.—A party of 9 boys (3rd Battalion) proceeded to the Depôt.

October 13th.—Second-Lieutenant N. J. B. Leslie joined for duty.

October 30th.—The advanced party of the details 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, strength 14 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen proceeded to Plymouth to take over barracks.

November 1st.—The details for the 3rd Battalion (strength 115 N.C.O.'s and men) under Captain A. A. Dorrien-Smith, D.S.O., proceeded to Plymouth.

November 2nd.—The Battalion inspected by the Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., &c., &c., prior to embarkation for foreign service.

November 7th.—The advanced party consisting of 100 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 26 women and 31 children, and the heavy baggage of the Battalion, proceeded to Southampton and embarked on board *H.T. Assaye*, under Major R. Alexander.

November 8th.—The Battalion under Major H. P. King Salter, strength 11 Officers, 539 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, embarked on board *H.T. Assaye* for Malta. The following telegram from F.M., H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, was received by the Commanding Officer :—
“I wish you and all ranks 4th Battalion a good passage and a pleasant tour of foreign service.—Colonel-in-Chief.”

November 16th.—The Battalion disembarked and took over St. George's Barracks, Pembroke, from the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

December 2nd.—“G” Company, under Captain J. A. Innes, D.S.O., disembarked from *H.M.T. Soudan*. Strength 2 Officers, 76 other ranks, 16 women, 19 children.

December 5th.—Extract from *London Gazette*, dated December 5th, 1905 :—“Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel George F. Leslie, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay, dated December 1st, 1905. Major Victor A. Couper to be Lieutenant-Colonel *vice* Brevet-Colonel G. F. Leslie, dated December 1st, 1905.”

December 6th.—The Battalion was inspected by H.E. The Governor, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B., &c., &c. Strength 20 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 603 other ranks.

December 12th.—Captain Charles W. C. Knox to be Major *vice* W. G. Bentinck, D.S.O., retired, dated December 6th, 1905.

December 19th.—Captain Harold J. Meysey-Thompson seconded for service under the Colonial Office, dated November 25th, 1905.

December 21st.—The Battalion was inspected by Major-General Sir W. Kelly, K.C.B., Commanding Infantry Brigade. Strength 20 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 43 Sergeants, 12 Buglers, 530 rank and file. Total 587.

December 29th.—Lieutenant-Colonel V. A. Couper posted to the Battalion.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major G. Mitchell.
Bandmaster J. Brady.

STAFF SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant H. E. Worthing.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant A. B. Heaney.
Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry G. Howard.
Sergeant-Bugler G. Lee.
Sergeant Master-Cook J. Schalk.
Pioneer Sergeant J. White.
Band Sergeant T. Eggerden.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Corporal B. Grevett.
Officers' Mess Sergeant H. Backhurst.
Sergeant Master-Tailor, J. Holderness.
Armourer Sergeant W. Thomas.

COLOUR SERGEANTS.

" A " Company, R. Tait.
" B " Company, W. Pelling.
" C " Company, E. Poole.
" D " Company, R. Jackson.
" E " Company, A. Rumbold.
" F " Company, C. Saunders.
" G " Company, G. Ostler.
" H " Company, T. Dawson.

WAR. MEDALS.

Sixteen Officers, one Warrant Officer, and 174 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Two Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	...	124
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	85
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	11
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	11
Total	...	...	...	231

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDALS.

Three Distinguished Conduct Medals.

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number Re-Engaged during the Year	...	17
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INCREASE.

From Battalion or Dépôt	519
Enlisted at Headquarters	32
From other Corps	6
Joined from Desertion	...	...	...	20
Various	...	...	...	56
Total	...	...	...	633

DECREASE.

Died	...	...	...	...	1
Discharged	...	...	...	...	87
Deserted	...	...	...	...	37
To Army Reserve	...	...	...	...	136
To other Corps	...	...	...	...	15
To Battalion Abroad	...	...	...	...	155
To Home Battalion or Dépôt	...	...	...	...	165
Various	...	...	...	...	56
Total	...	...	...	...	652

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 6 ; 2nd Class, 130 ; 3rd Class, 280.
Acting Schoolmasters, 2.

CERTIFICATES DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, nil ; 2nd Class, 34 ; 3rd Class, 118.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

Quartermaster-Sergeant H. E. Worthing	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant C. Saunders	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant T. Dawson	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant E. Poole	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant R. Tait	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant A. Rumbold	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant W. Pelling	...	Hythe

TRANSPORT CERTIFICATES.

Corporal H. Barton	...	Chatham
Corporal J. Rush	...	Chatham
Corporal W. Smith	...	Chatham

SIGNALLING CERTIFICATES.

Colour-Sergeant A. Rumbold	...	...	Aldershot
Sergeant A. Cullen	...	...	Aldershot
Acting Corporal W. Brann	...	...	Aldershot
Acting-Corporal J. Williams	...	...	Aldershot

GYMNASTIC CERTIFICATES.

Quartermaster-Sergeant H. E. Worthing	...	Aldershot
Colour-Sergeant W. Pelling	...	Curragh
Sergeant W. Clarke	...	Curragh
Sergeant F. Harrison	...	Curragh
Corporal J. Rush	...	Aldershot
Acting-Corporal G. Butcher	...	Curragh

CHIROPODY CERTIFICATES.

Acting-Corporal W. Smith	...	Chatham
Corporal J. Sergeant	...	Chatham

NUMBER OF CYCLISTS.

Officers, 24 ; Warrant Officers, 2 ; N.C.O.'s, 54 ; Riflemen, 122.
—Total, 202.

DEATH.

No.	Rank and Name.	Cause.	Station.
988	... Rifleman Alfred Davis	... Drowned	... Pembroke, Malta

DEPÔT.

September 24th, 1904.—Major R. G. T. Baker-Carr, M.V.O., joined from 4th Battalion.

September 29th.—Captain W. R. Wingfield-Digby and Lieutenant C. J. Johnstone joined from 4th Battalion.

October 10th.—Lieutenant Hon. E. A. Weld-Forester joined from 1st Battalion.

November 5th.—Lieutenant R. Verney joined from 2nd Battalion.

November 18th.—Lieutenant F. St. J. Blacker posted to 2nd Battalion.

November 22nd.—Lieutenant O. C. S. Gilliat joined from 4th Battalion.

December 29th.—Lieutenant R. P. Burrowes posted to 4th Battalion.

January 26th, 1905.—Captain and Brevet-Major R. B. Stephens left for Staff College.

February 1st.—Depôt Rifle Brigade started “Restaurant System” of Messing.

April 6th.—Lieutenant W. V. L. Prescott-Westcarr joined from 1st Battalion.

May 16th.—Lieutenant C. J. Johnstone posted to 4th Battalion.

June 10th.—Major L. R. Russell appointed Retired Officer Clerk in Record Office.

June 23rd.—Captain F. H. Nugent posted to 2nd Battalion.

September 1st.—Lieutenant A. K. Hargreaves posted from 4th Battalion.

October 16th.—Quartermaster and Hon. Capt. A. White to be Quartermaster Rifle Depôt *vice* Major T. M. Riley retired (*London Gazette* at October 11th, 1905.)

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major E. Bull.

STAFF SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster Sergeant, No. 1167, J. Hennessy.

Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Q.M.S., No. 2701, Colour-Sergeant W. Nash.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, No. 9618, O. Cunningham.

Sergeant-Bugler, No. 8788, R. Stacey.

Sergeant Master-Cook, No. 9351, J. Cox.

Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant, No. 7591, J. Heard.

Sergeant Master-Tailor, No. 5358, C. I. Simpson.

COLOUR SERGEANTS.

I. Company, “A” and “B” Companies, A. Smythe.

II. Company, “C” and “D” Companies, A. H. Beer.

III. Company, “E” and “F” Companies, E. Clark.

IV. Company, “G” and “H” Companies, J. Barnett.

WAR MEDALS.

Nine Officers, one Warrant Officer, and 98 N.C.O.’s and Rifle-men are in possession of War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

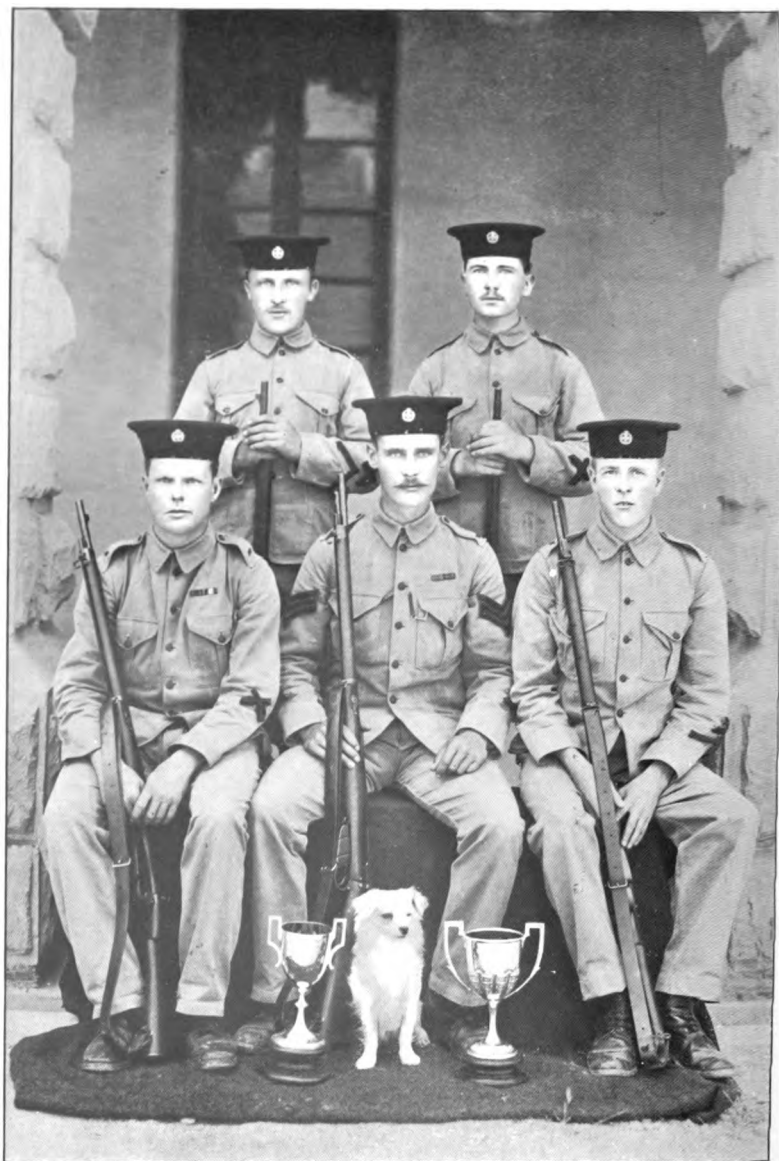
Five Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	35
Two Good Conduct Badges	35
Three Good Conduct Badges	15
Four Good Conduct Badges	9
Five Good Conduct Badges	2
Total	<hr/> 96

DEATHS.

No.		Rank and Name.		Station.
8461	...	Corporal Harper	...	Netley
3811	...	Rifleman Cronin	...	Winchester
2949	...	Rifleman Stansfield	...	Netley
9041	...	Rifleman Keily	...	Gosport
5003	...	Rifleman Crawley	...	Gosport



Rifleman R. Balchin.
Rifleman W. Pitt.

Rifleman W. Parfitt.
Rifleman F. Stamp.
Sergt. P. Shaw.

1st BATTALION.

**WINNERS OF ARMY TILE COMPETITION AND OF ARMY AND NAVY
TILE COMPETITION. MALTA RIFLE MEETING, 1905.**

1st Class.	204	393	245	31
2nd Class.	204	393	245	31
3rd Class.	204	393	245	31
Total number exercised ...	204	393	245	31
P. exercised	204	393	245	31

CLASSIFICATION.

Marshall.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Average Points 3rd Class.
204	393	245	31
Total number exercised ...	204	393	245
P. exercised	204	393	245

Company,
Company,
Company,
Company,
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Company,

RESULTS OF SHOTS.

RESULTS OF SHOTS.

RESULTS OF SHOTS.

RESULTS OF SHOTS.

RESULTS OF SHOTS.

Shots of Companies.	Points
Part I. Part	263 ... 7
" A " Company, A. ...	264 ... 7
" B " Company, ...	264 ... 7
" C " Company, ...	264 ... 7
" D " Company, ...	264 ... 7
" E " Company, ...	264 ... 7
" F " Company, ...	264 ... 7
" G " Company, ...	264 ... 7
" I " Company, ...	264 ... 7



Rifleman R. Balchin.
Rifleman W. Pitt.

Rifleman W. Parfitt.
Rifleman F. Stamp.
Sergt. P. Shaw.

1st BATTALION.

WINNERS OF ARMY TILE COMPETITION AND OF ARMY AND NAVY
TILE COMPETITION. MALTA RIFLE MEETING, 1905.

MUSKETRY.

1ST BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

Year, 1905. Place, Malta.

Battalion figure of Merit.

Part I.	...	...	...	...	198·6
Part II.	...	...	...	...	66·9

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Average Points.	
204	393	248	3rd Class.	34
Total number exercised	879
P. exercised	5

Companies.

			Part I.	Part II.
" A " Company, Captain D. Wood	...	...	198·6	69·8
" B " Company, Captain F. H. Nugent	...	...	195·6	66·1
" C " Company, Captain W. E. Davies	...	...	190·1	69·9
" D " Company, Captain A. C. H. Kennard	...	...	205·1	67·8
" E " Company, Captain A. D. Boden	...	...	196·4	59·2
" F " Company, Captain F. St. J. Blacker...	...	...	190·1	63·1
" G " Company, Captain E. W. Bell	...	...	202·9	69·6
" I " Company, Major C. E. Radclyffe	...	...	212·0	69·9

Best Shot of Sergeants.

Sergeant G. Gilbert.

Best Shot of Rank and File.

Rifleman R. Simmonds.

Best Shots of Companies.

			Points.	
			Part I.	Part II.
" A " Company, Acting-Corporal H. Costin	...	...	263	99
" B " Company, Rifleman D. Leach	...	...	264	78
" C " Company, C.S I.M. H. J. Churcher	...	...	292	112
" D " Company, Sergeant D. McCarthy	...	...	286	137
" E " Company, Sergeant A. J. Bates	...	...	267	116
" F " Company, Rifleman T. Haveron	...	...	261	119
" G " Company, Bandsman A. Cole	...	...	302	93
" I " Company, Sergeant J. Ede	...	...	282	118

Best Company (Individual).

	Points.
" I " Company, Major C. E. Radclyffe	212·0

Best Company (Part II.)

	Points.
" I " Company, Major C. E. Radclyffe	69·9

RECRUITS.

Number Exercised	30
Number Qualified	21
Number failed to Qualify	9

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

	Score.
Bugler W. Davis	578

FIELD FIRING, MELLIEHA CAMP, 1905.

1. *Attack Practice*.—Ten rounds per man were expended in this practice. Enemy represented by falling iron, together with appearing and disappearing targets. Distance about 200 to 600 yards.

(2) *Attack Practice*.—Ten rounds per man. Enemy (represented by falling iron, appearing and disappearing targets) holding position near the cliffs. Company detached from camp and attacks position from the direction of Torri-Ahmar.

(3) *Defence of a Position*.—Object lessons: (a) To train men in the erection of hasty cover; (b) to train N.C.O.'s to control the fire of their men; (c) to train men to spot for each other, to quickly alter their sights, and to pick up a new range as rapidly as possible.

Targets, falling iron; representing successive lines of skirmishers at distance varying from 320 to 500 yards. Fifteen rounds per man.

(4) *Object Lesson*.—Firing at an enemy from behind cover (loop-holes). Enemy represented by falling iron targets. Ten rounds per man. Distance 300 yards.

(5) *Long Range Fire*.—Target on water in Mellieha Bay. Distance 1,800 yards. Fifteen rounds per man.

(6) Ten rounds per man were expended at a number of air balloons thrown into the sea, together with a few blown along the shore by the wind. Distance about 400 to 500 yards.

(7) Each man to build a loophole and place a target behind it, representing a man firing from behind cover. Ten rounds per man were expended in this practice. Object: To show result of building small loopholes and good head cover.

(8) *Outpost Position* (attacked).—Fifteen rounds per man were expended in this practice. Targets, falling iron, fig. 3 and 5.

(9) *Long Range Fire*.—Target on water. Distance about 2,200 yards.

The competition for the good Shooting Badges awarded to best shots of Sergeants and Acting-Sergeants, and Corporals and Private Riflemen was carried out at Mellieha. Ten rounds each competitor at falling iron targets at unknown distances. Sergeant Gilbert and Rifleman Simmonds proved themselves the winners.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

The Battalion team shot off for the Queen's Cup during November, we were rather unfortunate with the weather, but managed to put on an average of 88·8, which considering the conditions, &c., is not so bad, but we live in hopes of getting a much better average next year, the above score won the Montgomery Cup.

Owing to not receiving any Recruits during the year, we could not get together a team for the Young Soldiers; a number were trained but did not show any signs of improvement, consequently it was thought better not to shoot off, but wait for a draft for next year.

The shooting of Bandsman Cole throughout the annual course is worthy of mention, his total points for part 1 reaching to 302 out of a possible 336.

MALTA NAVAL AND MILITARY RIFLE MEETING.

At this meeting we had the satisfaction of proving the genuineness of the good figure of merit obtained in the annual course, for the Battalion secured by far the larger proportion of the prizes, altogether nine cups and about £140 in prize money.

The following were the prize winners :—

Soldiers and Seamen 200 yards.

Rifleman Darvill	...	...	...	3rd.
Acting-Corporal Collins	...	...	...	6th.

Sergeants and Petty Officers 200 yards.

Sergeant Taylor	1st.
Sergeant McCarthy	4th.

Officers 200 yards.

Captain Pitt-Taylor	1st.
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Young Soldiers and Seamen 200 yards.

Acting-Corporal Costin	1st.
Rifleman Latchford	2nd.
Rifleman Howard	...	...	...	3rd.

Cousis Cup.

Sergeant Tayler.

All Comers 200 yards.

Sergeant McCarthy (Tie)	2nd.
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THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

Mediterranean Sweepstake.

Captain Bell	1st.
Captain Pitt-Taylor	2nd.

Mediterranean Sweepstake.

Sergeant McCarthy	2nd.
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Soldiers and Seamen 500 yards.

Rifleman Simmonds	3rd.
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Sergeants and Petty Officers 500 yards.

Sergeant McCarthy	4th.
Sergeant Shaw	7th.

Officers 500 yards.

Captain Pitt-Taylor	5th.
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Young Soldiers and Seamen 500 yards.

Rifleman Pionchon	2nd.
Rifleman Reid	3rd.
Acting-Corporal Costin	...	...	...	5th.

Soldiers and Seamen 600 yards.

Acting-Corporal Bradbury	...	...	...	3rd.
Rifleman Topp	...	...	...	7th.

Sergeants and Petty Officers 600 yards.

Sergeant Parkman	6th.
Sergeant Bates	...	...	...	10th.
Colour-Sergeant-I. of M. Churcher	...	...	...	12th.

Young Soldiers and Seamen 600 yards.

Acting-Corporal Costin	...	...	...	1st.
Rifleman Harrison	...	...	...	6th.

Simmonds Cup—Highest score in matches 15, 16, 17 and 18.

Sergeant Bates	...	...	...	4th.
Colour-Sergeant-I. of M. Churcher	...	...	...	7th.
Acting-Corporal Costin	...	...	...	9th.

All Comers 600 yards.

Sergeant McCarthy	...	...	...	2nd.
Sergeant Parkman	3rd.

Carbines 400 yards.

Colour-Sergeant-I. of M. Churcher	2nd.
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Rank and File 500 yards.

Rifleman Harrison	1st.
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Mortimer's Cup.

Acting-Corporal Costin	4th.
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Carbines 500 yards, Officers.

Captain Pitt-Taylor	2nd.
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Carbines 500 yards, Warrant Officers and Sergeants.

Colour-Sergeant-I. of M. Churcher	4th.
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Volley Competition Challenge Cup.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade	3rd.
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*Malta Championship, 800 yards.**H.E. the Governor's Cup.*

Colour-Sergeant-I. of M. Churcher	3rd.
Sergeant McCarthy	...	...	...	10th.

*Junior Championship 800 yards.**Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's Challenge Cup.*

Acting-Corporal Costin	...	...	...	1st.
Rifleman Plonchon	...	...	...	4th.
Acting-Corporal Garson	5th.

Carbine Championship.

Captain Pitt-Taylor	3rd.
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Simmonds Cup.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade	1st.
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Fleet Challenge Cup.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade	2nd.
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Pembroke Challenge Cup.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade	1st.
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File Competition—The Army.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade	1st.
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Lipton Cup.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade	1st.
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The Admiral's Cup.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade	1st.
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Major-General Sir William Kelly's Cup.

Captain Bell	1st.
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Mediterranean Sweepstake, 500 yards.

Sergeant McCarthy	1st.
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Mounted Infantry Competition.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade	1st.
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Royal Dublin Fusiliers' Prize.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade (Tie)	...	2nd.
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SERGEANTS' RIFLE MEETING.

This took place on June 29th. It was a difficult day, a left frontal wind blowing all day into the eyes of the competitors. Taking this into consideration, the shooting reached a good standard. Three Cups were shot for as follows:—

Birthday Cup, 200, 500, and 600 yards.

	Score.
(1) Colour-Sergeant-I. of M. Churcher ...	87
(2) Sergeant McCarthy	85
(3) Quartermaster Sergeant Small ...	82

Long Range Cup, 800 yards.

	Score.
(1) Sergeant Ede	45
(2) Sergeant Wyles	44
(3) Sergeant Bates	42

Major Long's Cup—Seven rounds rapid at 200 and 500 yards, 30 seconds.

	Score.
(1) Colour-Sergeant-I. of M. Churcher ...	54

BATTALION RIFLE MEETING, 1905.

This took place on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st, and went off very satisfactorily, for almost every Rifleman entered. The competition was close, the shooting good, and the prizes well distributed, the winners in the Malta Meeting being beaten by others here. The weather on the whole was only fair, a stiff left wind with a tricky light for the first three days, the last day being windy and showery. As usual, the arrangements for the meeting made by Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Churcher were excellent; so the whole programme, which was a long one when the number of competitors is taken into consideration, was shot off well within the hours when the light was good.

The first day was allotted to the Riflemen of under two years service and the Band Boys, the second day to all ranks of over two years service, and the last two days to the Team Competitions.

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS—BOYS' COMPETITION.

Seven shots at 200 yards lying down, 3rd Class Target.

	Score.
(1) Boy Stevens	23
(2) Boy Green	23
(3) Boy Ketchley	20

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS—YOUNG SOLDIERS' MATCHES.

Match I.—Seven shots at 300 yards, any position, 3rd Class Figure Target.

	Score.
(1) Rifleman Spicer	23
(2) Rifleman Hackney	23
(3) Rifleman Austin	23

Match II.—Seven shots at 500 yards, any position, 2nd Class Figure Target.

	Score.
(1) Rifleman Austin... ..	26
(2) Rifleman Penfold	25
(3) Acting-Corporal Godden	25

Match III.—Seven shots at 600 yards, any position, 2nd Class Figure Target.

	Score.
(1) Rifleman Simms... ..	24
(2) Rifleman Collier... ..	23
(3) Rifleman Dobbs	21

Match IV.—Aggregate highest scores in Matches I., II. and III.

	Score.
(1) Rifleman Simms	69
(2) Rifleman Austin	68
(3) Rifleman Collier... ..	67

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS "ALL RANKS."

Seven shots at 300 yards kneeling, 3rd Class Figure Target.

	Score.
(1) Sergeant Bradshaw	27
(2) Rifleman Taylor... ..	26
(3) Sergeant Bates	25

*Match VI.—Seven shots at 500 yards, any position, 2nd Class
Figure Target.*

	Score.
(1) Acting-Corporal Gottschalk	27
(2) Rifleman Baxter	26
(3) Rifleman Ricketts	25

*Match VII.—Seven shots at 600 yards, any position, 2nd Class
Figure Target.*

	Score.
(1) Acting-Corporal Collins... ..	27
(2) Rifleman Haveron	26
(3) Sergeant McCarthy	25

Match VIII.—Aggregate highest scores in Matches V., VI., and VII.

	Score.
(1) Sergeant Bradshaw	77
(2) Rifleman Haveron	70
(3) Acting-Corporal Collins	67
(4) Sergeant McCarthy	67

On the third day the "Attack Competition" took place. Open to one team per company of one sergeant and eight Rifleman (Sergeant not to fire). *Dress*—Drill order. *Targets*—"Surprise" 16 appearances of 30 seconds each. Distances "unknown." No. of rounds, 20. Won by "G" Company with 36 points.

Tile Competition.

Open to two teams per Company of four Rifleman under a leader who will not fire, and to commence at 300 yards from target. Won by "G" Company.

On the fourth day the *Inter-Company Match* took place, open to one team per Company of 8. Seven rounds at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Won by "D" Company with 631 points. Second "E" Company with 629 points.

Team Competition.

One team per Company of 8. Distance 800 to 200 yards. No. of rounds unlimited. Disappearing targets at 25 seconds intervals and five seconds exposure. Won by "I" Company, 58 points; second "E" Company, 57 points; third "F" Company, 46 points.

2ND BATTALION.

Battalion Figure of Merit.

Part I.	...	...	...	...	180·6
Part II.	...	...	...	...	82·8

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
106	349	442	102
Total number exercised ...			999

Companies.

	Part I.	Part II.
"A" Company, Captain A. R. Harman ...	182·7	84·7
"B" Company, Major H. C. Petre ...	190·9	85·9
"C" Company, Captain C. E. Harrison ...	167·7	85·7
"D" Company, Captain F. H. A. Wollaston	188·6	86·1
"E" Company, Captain G. B. Byrne ...	185·7	84·2
"F" Company, Major F. G. Talbot, D.S.O.	170·0	80·9
"G" Company, Captain E. B. Powell ...	177·4	85·3
"H" Company, Captain H. W. Dumaresq...	181·9	70·2

Best Shot of Companies.

	Score.
"A" Company, No. 6890, Rifleman J. Doyle ...	368
"B" Company, No. 6786, Rifleman G. Gaskin ...	380
"C" Company, No. 9534, Rifleman W. Barrett ...	366
"D" Company, No. 5688, Rifleman F. Martin ...	367
"E" Company, No. 6532, Rifleman A. Marshall...	385
"F" Company, No. 6467, Rifleman J. Flattley ...	355
"G" Company, No. 8120, Rifleman A. Honey ...	384
"H" Company, No. 5845, Rifleman G. Dixon ...	346

Best Shooting Company.

"B" Company, Major H. C. Petre.

BATTALION RIFLE MEETING.

Held at Khartoum on 16th, 17th, 18th March.

"A," "C," "F," "G," and "H" Companies were the only ones competing, the remaining three Companies being on detachment at Cairo, where they had a Rifle Meeting of their own.

Competitors were classified in two classes as under :—

Sergeants, Acting-Sergeants, Marksmen and 1st Class shots—
Class I. ; 2nd and 3rd Class shots—Class II.

Prizes were given at 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges.

RESULTS.

Class I.—200 yards

1st, Sergeant Poile.

500 yards.

1st, Rifleman Kane. 2nd, Rifleman Dawson. 3rd, Rifleman Frizel.

600 yards.

1st, Sergeant Poile. 2nd, Sergeant-Major Eastwood.
3rd, Colour-Sergeant Williams.

Class II.—200 yards.

1st, Rifleman Laws. 2nd, Corporal Bellringer.
3rd, Rifleman Adcock.

500 yards.

1st, Rifleman Grinham. 2nd, Rifleman Harding.
3rd, Rifleman Oliver.

600 yards.

1st, Rifleman Rose. 2nd, Rifleman Crouch. 3rd, Rifleman Gunnell.

TRADESMAN'S CUP.

Colour-Sergeant Williams.

COMPETITION FOR ONE TEAM FROM EACH HALF COMPANY.

Rules same as those governing the Inter-Company Shield, A.R.A.

1st, "A" Company. 2nd, "G" Company.

RAMSAY CUP.

				Score.
1st, Sergeant Poile	...	...	...	90
2nd, Sergeant Pickering	...	...	...	88
3rd, Sergeant-Major Eastwood	...	...	...	87

EGYPTIAN ARMY RIFLE MEETING, KHARTOUM.

Open Competition, Sergeants, for Adjutant General's Challenge Cup.

2nd, Sergeant-Bugler Dyer.

1st, Sergeant-Major Eastwood	(possible)	28
2nd, Sergeant Dickenson	27

1st, Sergeant-Major Eastwood. 2nd, Sergeant Marshall.
3rd, Bandsman Gibbons.

				Score.
1st, Acting-Corporal Gaskin	116
2nd, Sergeant Curtis	114
3rd, Rifleman Pentalow	112

	Score.
1st, at 200 yards All Comers Match	35
2nd, at 200 yards Classification	34
3rd, at 200 yards Daily Sweepstake	34
1st, at 500 yards All Comers Match	32
1st, at 500 yards Classification	33

He also got 2nd in the Championship for All Egypt, and won the distance medals at 200 and 500 yards. He was also first in the Revolver Competition.

The Detachment took 2nd place in the G.O.C.'s (Cairo) Cup.

The Sergeant's Team were 2nd in the G.O.C.'s (Alexandria) Cup, being only beaten by one point.

3RD BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE OF MUSKETRY, 1904-5.

Battalion Figure of Merit.

Part I.	...	...	...	...	216·5
Part II. (less practice 19)	...	...	...	...	64·3

Companies.

"A" Company, Captain S. H. Rickman...	...	...	212·4
			<u>66·2</u>
"B" Company, Captain M. G. E. Bell ...	...	...	223
			<u>61·9</u>
"C" Company, Captain R. E. Solly-Flood	...	...	211·4
			<u>69·5</u>
"D" Company, Captain A. Paley	...	...	211·6
			<u>64</u>
"E" Company, Captain C. Shawe	...	...	212·4
			<u>60·8</u>
"F" Company, Captain W. W. Seymour	...	...	218·2
			<u>61·9</u>
"G" Company, Captain R. W. Gillespie	...	...	213·2
			<u>61</u>
"H" Company, Captain A. A. Dorrien-Smith	...	...	230·2
			<u>69·7</u>

Best Shooting Company.

"H" Company, Captain A. A. Dorrien-Smith.

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
445	473	121	6
Total number classified		...	1,045

Best Shot in each Company.

- "A" Company, Sergeant A. Smart.
- "B" Company, Rifleman M. Flann.
- "C" Company, Lieutenant T. E. Baring
- "D" Company, Lieutenant H. C. Buller.
- "E" Company, Rifleman W. Mingay.
- "F" Company, Corporal E. Lucas.
- "G" Company, Sergeant C. Wolsey.
- "H" Company, Captain A. A. Dorrien-Smith, D.S.O.
- "Band," Rifleman P. Martin.

Best Shots among Sergeants and Acting-Sergeants.

- 1st, Sergeant W. Thurston.
- 2nd, Colour-Sergeant A. Payne.
- 3rd, Acting-Sergeant A. Epps.

Best Shots among Corporals and Riflemen.

- 1st, Corporal G. Harris.
- 2nd, Rifleman R. Graham.
- 3rd, Acting-Corporal W. Allen.

SIR JOHN ROSS CUP.

The Sir John Ross Cup was won by "G" Company.

A.R.A. INTER-COMPANY MATCH.

The following prizes were won by Companies in the A.R.A. Inter-Company Match:—

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| "F" Company, 3rd, £8. | "G" Company, 26th, £2. |
| "B" Company, 22nd, £2. | "D" Company, 28th, £2. |

B.P.R.A. MEETING AT MEERUT.

The following prizes were won at the B.P.R.A. Meeting at Meerut after the departure of the Battalion.

Won by Colour-Sergeant Ayers.

- Match VII. ... 200 yards ... score 33 ... order 7th.
- Match IX. ... 800 yards ... score 32 ... order 48th.
- Match X. ... 900 yards ... score 28 ... order 45th.

Falling Plates (plates 1 ft. square; distance, 400 yards; time, one minute).—Four Prizes, 8 plates twice; 6 plates twice.

Running Deer (150 yards; hits on an invisible 4 in. disc, 2 points; other hits, 1 point; number of rounds, 4).—Three prizes, 5 points three times.

Sportsman's Contest (150 yards ; number of rounds, 4 ; A tiger's head appearing for three seconds ; hits on an invisible disc, 2 points ; other hits, 1 point).—Two prizes, 4 hits twice ; 4 single hits twice not counted.

Snaphooting from Cover (200 yards ; 5 rounds ; target 10 ins. by 8 ins. ; three seconds to present, fire and return to cover).—Two prizes.

Unlimited Entry Aggregate (all snaphooting practices).—Third prize.

4TH BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

Year, 1905. Place, Gravesend.

Battalion figure of Merit 179

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
84	191	205	12
Total number exercised			422

Companies.

	Average.
" A " Company, Major R. Alexander	171
" B " Company, Captain G. M. N. Harman D.S.O.	175
" C " Company, Captain H. M. Helyar	173
" D " Company, Captain H. J. Meysey-Thompson	191
" E " Company, Captain C. W. C. Knox	175
" F " Company, Captain S. E. Hollond	181
" G " Company, Captain J. A. Innes D.S.O.	191
" H " Company, Sir T. A. M. Cuninghame, Bart. D.S.O.	177

Best Shot of Sergeants.

No. 908 Sergeant W. Danton, " B " Company.

Best Shot of Corporals and Men.

No. 9652 Corporal W. Shaw, " A " Company.

Best Shots of Companies.

	Points.
"A" Company, No. 5176 Rifleman R. Harper ...	260
"B" Company, No. 5186 Corporal G. Widdis ...	240
"C" Company, No. 7452 Acting-Sergeant A. Cullen ...	228
"D" Company, No. 9440 Acting-Sergeant H. Lock ...	266
"E" Company, No. 2786 Sergeant J. Cocksworth ...	242
"F" Company, No. 8559 Acting-Sergeant L. Fryer ...	249
"G" Company, No. 3274 Sergeant F. Harrison ...	242
"H" Company, No. 8811 Colour-Sergeant T. Dawson ...	287

Best Company (Individual).

	Points.
Captain J. A. Innes's Company ...	191

RECRUITS.

Number exercised ...	259
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Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

	Score.
No. 633 Rifleman A. Hills, "E" Company ...	585

DEPÔT, RIFLE BRIGADE.

ANNUAL COURSE.

Battalion figure of Merit ...	190.2
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CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
46	64	46	5
Total number examined ...			
161			

Companies.

	Fig. of Merit.
No. 1, Major C. D. Shute's Company ...	191
No. 2, Captain J. D. Heriot-Maitland's Company ...	181
No. 3, Captain Lord Henniker's Company ...	185
No. 4, Captain W. R. Wingfield-Digby's Company ...	204

Best Shot.

	Points.
Rifleman W. Vincent, No. 4 Company ...	270

Best Shots of Companies.

	Points.
No. 1 Company, Rifleman G. Roffee	247
No. 2 Company, Sergeant-Bugler R. Stacey	243
No. 3 Company, Acting-Corporal A. Joule	241
No. 4 Company, Acting-Corporal E. Scivier	248

Best Shots of Casuals.

	Points.
Colour-Sergeant A. Smythe	238
Corporal W. Bowgett	238

Best Company (Individual).

	Average.
No. 4 Capt. W. R. Wingfield-Digby's Company ...	204

Best Shot of Recruits.

	Points.
Rifleman E. Thomas, No. 4 Company	524

ARMY SIXTY RIFLE MEETING.

	Points.	Average.
12th, Colour-Sergeant-I. of M., O. Cunningham ...	465	93

BROWNDOWN ARMY AND NAVY MEETING.

Warrant Officers and N.C.O.'s.—200 Yards.

Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, O. Cunningham ...	34
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500 Yards.

Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, O. Cunningham ...	32
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600 Yards.

Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, O. Cunningham ...	33
Colour-Sergeant A. Beer	33
Colour-Sergeant C. Robbins	31

Rank and File.—200 Yards.

Rifleman Johnson	33
Corporal Mitchell	32

500 Yards.

Corporal Mitchell	32
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Aggregate 200, 500, 600 and 800 Yards.

	Points.
Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, O. Cunningham...	140
(£3 and Silver Watch).	

SERGEANT'S RIFLE MEETING.

Handicap 200, 500 and 600 Yards.

	Points.
Colour-Sergeant A. Beer	96
(Won London Rifle Brigade Challenge Cup).	
Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, O. Cunningham...	95
(Won Buchanan-Riddell Challenge Cup).	
Sergeant-Bugler R. Stacey	94
Sergeant Lock	93
Sergeant-Major E. Bull	89
Colour-Sergeant W. Higgins	89

The above are the principal scores of the Rifle Brigade.

TEAM MATCHES.

METHUEN CUP.

	Average.
The "Green Jackets" Team were 6th	90·1

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CUP.

200, 500 and 600 Yards. (No Sighters).

Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, O. Cunningham ...	94
Rifleman W. Vincent	92
Colour-Sergeant A. Beer	92
Colour-Sergeant C. Robins	91
Sergeant-Major E. Bull	88
Corporal Mitchell	85
Average	90·3

SOUTH DISTRICT LEAGUE CHALLENGE CUP.

500, 600 and 800 Yards.

First Round.—Rifle Depôt tied R. M. L. Infantry, and won on the tie. Average 88·5. *Top score*, Sergeant Holmes, K. R. Rifles, 96 points.

Second Round.—Rifle Depôt beat H.M.S. *Excellent* by 12 points. Average 87·3. *Top score*, Sergeant Challen, K. R. Rifles. 95 points.

Semi-final.—4th Battalion K. R. Rifles beat Rifle Depôt by 67 points. Average 94·5. *Top score*, Sergeant Bulman, 4th K. R. Rifles, 100 points.

This is the highest average ever made in this match by any team in the Southern District.

ANGUS-STEWARD CHALLENGE CUP.

500, 600, and 800 yards.

The Depôt Rifle Brigade beat the Depôt K. R. Rifles by 45 points. Average 81·0.

Top score.—Sergeant W. Challen, K. R. Rifles, 92 points.

Rifle Brigade Team.

Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Cunningham	...	...	...	...	...	88
Corporal Mitchell	...	...	...	...	...	86
Colour-Sergeant Robins	...	...	...	...	...	85
Sergeant-Major Ball	...	...	...	...	...	84
Colour-Sergeant Beer	...	...	...	...	...	81
Sergeant-Bugler Stacey	...	...	...	...	...	78
Sergeant Lock	...	...	...	...	...	76
Colour-Sergeant Higgins	...	...	...	...	...	69

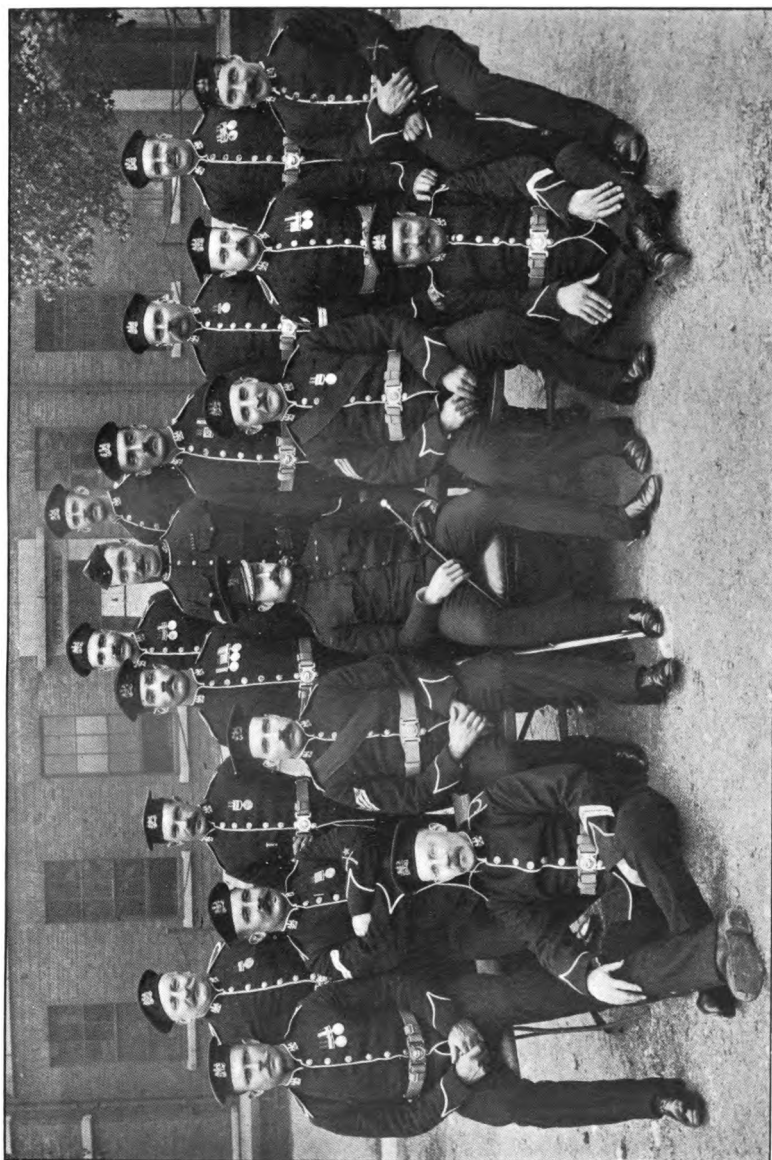
SIR GUY CAMPBELL CUP.

Tile Competition, 1 N.C.O. and 4 Rank and File.

Won by the first team, No. 1 Depot Company Rifle Brigade, who shot all the tiles down in the remarkable time of 42 seconds.

Team.

Leader, Sergeant Lindsay; Corporal Mitchell; Acting-Corporal Benford; Rifleman Johnson; Rifleman Roffee.



Pte. Lowe.	Pte. Harmsworth.	Pte. Page.	Pte. Langdon.	Pte. Beer.	Pte. Organ.
Pte. Grenville.	Pte. Woolridge.	Pte. Partridge.	Lc. Coppell.	Cpl. Denn.	Pte. Hall.
	Sergt. Clark.	(Major Biddulph, D.A.A.G.)	Lc.-Sergt. Wild.	Pte. Lane.	
	Pte. Merrett.				

N.C. OFFICERS AND MEN OF RIFLE BRIGADE, SERVING IN THE 5th GARRISON REGIMENT
AT HALIFAX, N.S., 1905.

OBITUARY.

LAWRENCE HOEY, ESQUIRE.

LAWRENCE HOEY was born on the 30th October, 1851, and enlisted in the Rifle Brigade on 12th November, 1869.

He was appointed Sergeant-Major of the 1st Battalion in 1881, and was promoted to Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant on 11th December, 1889. He served with the 1st Battalion in the Burma Expedition, 1885-1889—receiving the Indian General Service Medal and two clasps. He was placed on retired pay on 24th March, 1897. He died in London on 11th December, 1904.

GENERAL SIR JOHN ROSS, G.C.B.

JOHN ROSS was the youngest son of the late Field Marshal Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, G.C.B., Colonel Commandant R.H.A. (who commanded the immortal "Chestnut Troop" all through the Peninsula War, and at Waterloo), by Elizabeth Margaret Graham, of Stonehouse, Cumberland. He was born March 18th, 1829, at Stonehouse, and gazetted to the Rifle Brigade, April 14th, 1846. Serving at home for a year, he went with his Battalion to North America in 1847, where he remained till July, 1852, having been promoted Lieutenant December 29th, 1848. He served at home till 1854,

when he proceeded to the Crimea, becoming Captain December 29th of that year. In the Crimea he acted as Adjutant till the end of 1854, and remained at the seat of war till February, 1855. He was present at the Alma and Inkerman, receiving the Crimean Medal and three clasps, Turkish Medal, 5th Class Medjidie, and was promoted Brevet Major (June 6th, 1856). He was Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Lawrence, at Aldershot, from April, 1856, to July, 1857. Proceeding to India in July, 1857, we now come to what is perhaps the most interesting feature—to Riflemen, at any rate—of a distinguished Rifleman's career. In the Indian Mutiny Major Ross raised and commanded the famous Camel Corps, which did such splendid service. From notes made by himself, it appears that the Corps was raised at Lucknow, April 10th, 1858, and consisted of one Company each from 2nd and 3rd Battalions Rifle Brigade, who volunteered and were made up to a strength of 100 each, Sir Henry Newdigate, K.C.B., then Captain, commanding the 3rd Battalion Company. There were two Companies 80th Regiment attached. After being exercised for a short time the force proceeded to Cawnpore. On 4th May the Corps marched towards Calpee, escorting ammunition for the Central Indian Force under Major-General Sir Hugh Rose. After crossing the Jumna, 21st May—which Major Ross says was an operation of some difficulty—the Corps joined Sir Hugh Rose's Force, and on the following day was engaged in the action of Gowowlie, and in the occupation of Calpee on May 23rd. Returning from Calpee, they reached Cawnpore on May 31st, and here the two 80th Companies left the force, 200 Sepoys taking their place. The Corps was thus completed to its establishment

of 200 Riflemen, 200 Sepoys, and 400 native drivers. Leaving Cawnpore, the Corps joined Lieutenant-Colonel Turner's Force on August 12th, at Sasseram, crossing the Ganges twice, at Allahabad and Benares. From this date till 30th November the Force was continually in the field against the Jugdespore Rebels, in an action on 20th October, at Sukreta, losing Lieutenant Scriven and three men killed, the Adjutant, McDougall, and five men being wounded. After a succession of long marches to join and serve with various columns, the Corps finally reached Agra in April, 1860, when it was disbanded after having marched over three thousand miles, often in the hottest season. Major Ross received the Indian Mutiny Medal with clasps for Lucknow and Central India, and the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel (July 20th, 1858), and the C.B. in 1861, having been four times mentioned in despatches. He next saw active service with the 3rd Battalion in the North West Frontier Expedition, 1863-4, being present at the action of Shubkuddar (January 2nd, 1864), for which he received the Medal and clasp.

Colonel Ross came home in January, 1872, returning to India in October to command the 3rd Battalion. He commanded the Saugor District at Jubbulpore, October to December, 1874, and from June to November, 1875, the Presidency District at Fort William. In the operations in the Malay Peninsula, 1875—6, he commanded the Laruf Field Force, which consisted of detachments of the Buffs, 1st Goorkhas, and Naval Brigade, in all about 1,200 men; and on January 4th, 1876, captured the village of Kota Lana, having some casualties. Bringing the operations to a successful issue, he was mentioned in general orders of the Govern-

ment of India, and received the Medal and clasp. He continued to command the Presidency District till August 31st, 1879, and was given command of the Indian Expeditionary Force, which was despatched to Malta in 1878, when England was on the point of going to war with Russia, respecting the treaty of San Stefano. He became a Major-General October 1st, 1877 (antedated in the Gazette to March 1st, 1870). His next active service was in the Afghan War, 1878-80, commanding the 2nd Division Kabul Field Force, which defeated the enemy at Shekabad, for which services he received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council, and of the Commander-in-Chief in India. When Lord Roberts (then Sir Frederick) made the return march to Kandahar, General Ross accompanied him in command of the Infantry Division and as second in command, and was present at the affair at Kandahar, being mentioned in despatches, receiving the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and being awarded the K.C.B. He received the Afghan Medal with clasps for Ali Masjid and Kandahar, and the Bronze Star. From 1881 to 1886 Sir John commanded the Poona division of the Bombay Army, and from 1888 to 1893 was Commander-in-Chief in Canada. In 1891 he received the G.C.B. He became a Lieutenant-General January 12th, 1886, and a General April 1st, 1891, being placed on the Retired List, March 18th, 1896. Appointed Colonel of 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment February 6th, 1895, he was transferred as Colonel Commandant, to the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, July 29th, 1903.

Sir John married 1868, Miss Hay, by whom he had a son (Hew Dalrymple, born 1871, a Captain in the Rifle Brigade) and a daughter.

He died on January 5th, 1905, aged 75, at

the residence of his sister, Mrs. Fordyce Buchan, of Kelloe, Berwickshire—greatly regretted by all who knew him—one of the finest soldiers that ever wore the “Green Jacket.” A portrait of Sir John appeared in the *CHRONICLE* for 1903.

GENERAL LORD CHELMSFORD, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS THESIGER, 2nd Baron Chelmsford, was born May 31st, 1827. Educated at Eton, he was gazetted as a 2nd Lieutenant to the Rifle Brigade, December 31st, 1844, and was transferred the following year to the Grenadier Guards. He became Lieutenant and Captain, 1850; Brevet-Major, 1855; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, 1857. He exchanged to Lieutenant-Colonel, 95th Regiment, 1858. He became a General in 1888.

He served in the Crimea with the Guards, and received the Crimean Medal and clasp, Sardinian and Turkish Medals, 5th Class Medjidie. He subsequently saw service in the Indian Mutiny, receiving the Medal. He acted as Deputy Adjutant-General in Abyssinia in 1868, receiving the C.B. and Medal. He commanded the Forces in the Kaffir War, 1878, receiving the K.C.B., and in the Zulu War, 1879, receiving the G.C.B. Medal and clasp.

He died in London, April 9th, 1905, in his 78th year.

J. E. K. MORLEY, ESQUIRE.

JOHN EVELYN KINGSTON MORLEY entered the Rifle Brigade as 2nd Lieutenant, March 14th, 1856; was appointed to 43rd Light Infantry, February 24th, 1857, and as a Cornet to the 15th Hussars, January 13th, 1860. He retired November 30th, 1860. He died at Bournemouth, May 1st, 1905.

R. H. BAIRD, ESQUIRE.

ROBERT HENRY BAIRD was the eldest son of the late Captain Wynne Baird, R.N. He was born in 1825, and entered the Rifle Brigade as 2nd Lieutenant, July 1st, 1842. He became Lieutenant May 22nd, 1896, and retired October 31st, 1851. He married in 1853, Ella Maria, daughter of George Goff, Esquire.

He died at Bellerive, Lausanne, Switzerland, May 14th, 1905.

GENERAL SIR JULIUS GLYN, K.C.B.

JULIUS RICHARD GLYN was the youngest and only surviving son of the late Reverend Thomas Clayton Glyn, of Durrington House, Harlow, Essex, by Jemima Julia, daughter of the late William Hammond, Esquire, of St. Alban's Court, Kent. Born April 15th, 1824; he was educated at Westminster School and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He joined the Rifle Brigade July 17th, 1841, becoming Lieutenant October 13th, 1843, and Captain June 9th, 1848.

He first saw active service in South Africa, when he

served as Field-Adjutant to a small force under Sir Harry Smith, which crossed the Orange River, and on August 29th, 1848, defeated the insurgent Boers at Boomplaatz. The Rifle Brigade on that day had eight killed and thirty-nine wounded. Captain Glyn's horse was killed; for his services on this occasion he was mentioned in despatches (December 8th, 1848). He returned to England with the 1st Battalion in 1850, but went back to South Africa the following year, and served with the 1st Battalion in the Kaffir War of 1852-3, receiving the Medal.

In the Crimea, Captain Glyn acted as Brigade-Major and Assistant Adjutant-General to the Light Division, and was present at the Battles of the Alma and Inkerman, receiving the Medal and three clasps, Brevet of Major (December 12th, 1854), and of Lieutenant-Colonel (June 6th, 1856), 5th Class Medjidie, Turkish Medal, and Knight of the Legion of Honour.

The last occasion on which Sir Julius saw service was in the Indian Mutiny, being present at the defeat of the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore, December 6th, 1857, the final capture of Lucknow, the action of Nawabgunge—where he commanded a Battalion, and the subsequent operations. He received the Medal and clasp for the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the C.B. (mentioned in despatches, September 17th, 1858).

He became a Brevet-Colonel October 29th, 1862, and commanded the 2nd Battalion for over ten years—from 1863 to 1873.

He became a Major-General October 19th, 1875 (ante-dated to June 28th, 1868, Lieutenant-General, 5th November, 1880). He commanded the Dublin District from February, 1878, to September, 1881. He was placed on the retired list with the Honorary rank

of General, October 1st, 1886, in which year he was created a K.C.B.

Sir Julius was appointed Colonel of the Lincolnshire Regiment November 29th, 1890, but on General Elrington being appointed Colonel of the 4th Battalion, Sir Julius was transferred in his place as Colonel Commandant of the 2nd Battalion, July 29th, 1903.

Sir Julius came of a good fighting stock, and it was his grandfather—Thomas Glyn—Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, who took the French colours at Lincelles, near Lisle, on August 18th, 1793.

He married in 1857, Adelaide, daughter of William Lea, Esquire, of Areley House, Worcester, by whom he had three daughters; and, secondly, in 1890, Julia, daughter of the late General St. George Showers, C.B., and widow of Colonel Hamilton Maxwell.

Sir Julius died in London on June 16th, 1905, aged 81, and was buried on June 20th, at Sherborne, where he had resided for many years. At the funeral, the King was represented by General Sir Godfrey Clerk, and the Colonel-in-Chief by Colonel Congreve, Captain Sir Thomas Cunningham and Lieutenant T. P. Morris represented the Rifle Brigade, and eight Non-Commissioned Officers of 4th Battalion—the 2nd Battalion being abroad—acted as Pall Bearers.

THE REV. PREBENDARY R. SNOWDEN SMITH.

RICHARD SNOWDEN SMITH was born on December 1st, 1809, and joined the Rifle Brigade as 2nd Lieutenant on April 27th, 1826. He was promoted Lieutenant June 7th, 1831, and, after serving for twelve years, retired from the service 2nd February, 1838.

After leaving the regiment he took Holy Orders, and became a Deacon, 1841 (Chichester), and was ordained Priest in 1842.

The following is an extract from the Brighton papers at the time of his death :—

“The name of the Rev. Snowden Smith has come down to us of to-day as one of the great names of a past generation of Brighton preachers. In 1841 he became Curate of Brighton under the Reverend H. M. Wagner, but he made his fame as Perpetual Curate of All Souls', Eastern Road, a charge which he held from 1846 to 1873. During that period the Reverend Snowden Smith established himself firmly as one of the leaders of religious thought in the town. He belonged to the Evangelical School of the Church of England, but was a man of wide sympathies, and his personal friendships extended not only beyond his School in the Church but beyond the Church of England as well.

“It helps one to realise the length of the span of life over which the deceased clergyman has passed when one recalls the fact that he was a Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade from 1826 to 1838, during years when George IV. and William IV. reigned.

“After that he entered Caius College, Cambridge, graduating in 1842, and afterwards proceeding M.A. He resigned his charge at All Souls' in 1873 to become Rector of Northwold, Norfolk. This living he resigned in 1880. In 1871 Bishop Durnford appointed him to the Prebendal Stall of Iphthorne.

“Mr. Snowden Smith was a member of the first Council of Brighton College, and also a member of the first School Board for Brighton. At that time the schools in All Souls' parish were the largest in the town. After his return to Brighton, on relinquishing his Norfolk living, he took active part in educational, philanthropic, and charitable work. He was Chairman of the Committee of the Blind Asylum in Eastern Road, and that excellent Institution owed much to his unwearied attention and counsel. He was a model committee-man in attendance, being scarcely ever absent from a meeting. He also did invaluable work on behalf of St. Mary's Hall, where

he held the position of Hon. Secretary in succession to the Reverend Henry Venn Elliott and Canon Babbington. At this Institution—a School for the Daughters of Clergymen—he used weekly to give a carefully-prepared Address, even after he had reached the age of 90. Among other local Institutions in which he took a keen interest were the Albion Hill Home, the Home for Orphan Boys, Buckingham Place, and the St. Bernard's Home for Invalid Ladies, where for many years he conducted the services. Even up to his ninetieth year and later the deceased Clergyman made appearances on public platforms at meetings of the various Institutions that he had at heart, such as the Bible Society and the Religious Tract Society, as well as other gatherings in connection with the Church Missionary Society and the Pastoral Aid Society; and that venerable figure, on which the years seemed to have lain so lightly, was familiar and welcome to a generation to whom he came as a survival of the past. How far was that past with which he was connected can again be seen by the fact that his father, Mr. Joseph Smith, of Essex, was Private Secretary to the great William Pitt. Again, the deceased was old enough to have an Archbishop as his son, one of his six living children, Dr. Saumarez Smith, being Archbishop of Sydney, Australia. There can be very few men who have lived to see a son in so exalted a position."

He died at his residence, 13, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton, on August 9th, 1905, in the 97th year of his age.

It is interesting to record that, despite the fact that his service with the Regiment terminated nigh sixty-five years ago, to the last he took a keen and affectionate interest in the Rifle Brigade, and from time to time wrote to the Editor of the CHRONICLE on matters connected with it, and also subscribed to sundry Regimental Charities and Funds.

CAPTAIN R. TRYON.

RICHARD TRYON was the fourth son of Thomas Tryon, of Bulwick Park, Northamptonshire, by Anne, daughter of Sir J. Trollope, Bart.

He was born 31st August, 1837, and was gazetted to the Regiment on 21st November, 1854. He became Lieutenant 20th February, 1855, and Captain 13th July, 1858, retiring on 29th May, 1867.

He married in 1867, Jane, daughter of General W. A. Johnson, of Witham-on-the-hill, and widow of T. W. Cheney Ewart, Esquire.

An elder brother of Captain Tryon's, Henry, was killed when in command of the attacking party of the 1st Battalion, which on 20th November, 1854, performed the brilliant feat of arms known as the Capture of the Rifle Pits, before Sebastopol.

Another brother, Admiral Sir George Tryon, K.C.B., lost his life upon the occasion of the sinking of the ill-fated "Victoria."

Captain R. Tryon died on 12th December, 1905, at his residence, The Lodge, Oakham, aged 68.

MR. G. R. SHORTO.

MR. GEORGE R. SHORTO, Town Clerk of Exeter, died on the 23rd August, 1905. Mr. Shorto enlisted in London for the Rifle Brigade on the 22nd September, 1854, and was discharged as Colour-Sergeant (on termination of limited engagement at his own request) on 14th August, 1865, at Winchester. He served in the 1st and 4th Battalions, and was in possession of the

Crimean Medal (Clasp for Sebastopol), and the Turkish Medal.

On leaving the service, Mr. Shorto settled in his native town of Exeter, and joined the Exeter Rifle Volunteers, in which corps he served in every rank from Private to Major, receiving the Long Service Medal and the Volunteer Officers' Decoration. He was engaged in Municipal work, was admitted as a Solicitor, and ultimately became Town Clerk of his native town, which post he held for seventeen years.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that Mr. Shorto had a remarkable and most distinguished career.

His discharge documents from the Rifle Brigade, which were kindly sent by his daughter for our inspection, were signed, "A. Macdonald, Colonel Commanding 7th Rifle Depôt Battalion, Winchester." His character on his discharge was "Most Exemplary," and several letters attached to it from Officers of the Regiment spoke very highly of him.

Upon his decease, the *Western Times* of 24th August, devoted a column and a half to his career, and gave his portrait in his Municipal robes. The following is taken from this account:—

"Mr. Shorto began his career in the Army, taking the Queen's shilling in 1854, the date of the Crimean War. He enlisted in the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. He quickly rose, and in February of the following year he had his Corporal stripes. In May he went to the Crimea, and was present at the fall of Sebastopol. He often in later years recounted his experiences in the trenches in the Crimea. In March, 1856, he was promoted to the position of Sergeant, although he was then only 18 years and 10 months old.

"Returning from the Crimea in 1856, he joined the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, in which he served several years. For the last six years he was Colour-Sergeant.

"His term of Military Service expiring, he returned to civil life, but he at once joined the 1st R.V., in which he was a prominent member, being regular in his attendance on Parade, and a familiar figure at the Clyst Shooting Range.

"Mr. Shorto possessed the Volunteer Long Service Medal, the Crimean and Turkish Medals.

"As a Volunteer, he was an excellent shot, and was frequently elected as one of the team to represent the county in the shooting world. He ultimately accepted a Commission in the 1st R.V., and was Captain of B Company of the 1st R.V. He was at the time of his death Honorary Major.

"Soon after Mr. Shorto's return to Exeter, Mr. Denis Moore was appointed Town Clerk. At Mr. Denis Moore's request, Mr. Shorto entered his Office. That was in September, 1865. Whenever Mr. Moore was away from the City Mr. Shorto acted as *locum tenens*. In this way he gained great experience in municipal work.

* * * * *

"Mr. Shorto read up Law, and was admitted a Solicitor in March, 1880. He acted as Deputy Town Clerk, for many years, and on the death of Mr. Bartholomew Gidley, in 1888, Mr. Shorto succeeded to the position. His service to the Municipality is well known by the citizens and highly valued. No man had a more intimate acquaintance with the City affairs.

"His activity extended in other directions. The Western Provident Association found in him an active supporter. Indeed he identified himself with a large number of local Institutions and movements, which were calculated to benefit the community. He took a keen interest in athletics, and quite recently might have been seen watching the matches at the County Cricket ground. For many years he was a member of the Committee of the Exeter Football Club, and frequently presided at their social gatherings.

"The death of Mr. Shorto will cause a momentary feeling of dismay in the City of Exeter. He has been associated with municipal life and work so long, he has steered the City through so many difficult courses, that it is impossible all at once to realise what we shall do without him.

“Mr. Shorto was a man of exceptional parts. He had a distinct and delightful personality, always apt, always ready, always helpful. He was the friend as well as the adviser of the City Council, and there was never any hesitancy about his advice. Above all, he had an intense love and veneration for the ancient City which he served so faithfully.

“Probably he knew more than any living man about the glorious past of Exeter, and it is melancholy to think that so much erudition is lost to us for ever.

“Time and again he was asked to set down his learning in writing for generations to come. Time and again he promised to think about it, and to fix upon a convenient day. It may be, of course, that Mr. Shorto has left memoranda from which the story of Municipal Exeter can be reconstructed, but we fear the hope is faint.

“His unique study of the archives of the City dates from the time when he joined the Town Clerk's Office. Mr. Stuart Moore, of Exeter, was arranging and indexing the City Records, and he was of assistance in certain law-suits at the time. Mr. Shorto was much associated with Mr. Stuart Moore, and thereby gained his unrivalled acquaintance with the glorious past of old ‘Semper Fidelis.’

“Those fortunate enough to have been present at those little seances at the Guildhall, when Mr. Shorto produced the Treasures of parchment, and Charters, and Seals, for the inspection of distinguished visitors, will never forget the loving care and pride with which he caressed the relics. When he saw that he had a sympathetic and understanding audience he would launch into Exeter's story with a fervour and eloquence which must have surprised any who knew him previously only as Town Clerk.

“When Sir Henry Irving was in the City, some months ago, he spent a delightful half hour with Mr. Shorto pondering over the charters and seals, and it was evidently a real pleasure to Mr. Shorto to be able to show to the great actor a deed bearing the signature of Thomas a Becket, a character which Sir Henry was to personate at the theatre a few hours later.

“Mr. Shorto was genial, quick to perceive a joke, and possessing an inexhaustible fund of dry humour that illumined a point and made him a difficult subject for bores to tackle.

"He was absolutely without side, and yet no man was more cognisant of what was due to his office, and he ever maintained his dignity as Town Clerk of an ancient City.

"Sports and Athletics had in Mr. Shorto a warm supporter. There was nothing effeminate in his nature. Manliness he admired. Football he was especially fond of, and never willingly did he miss a chance of witnessing a good game. For years he had been a follower of the pastime, and in the long ago he donned the jersey, at a time, it is true, when the game was not played on quite the same principles as now obtain. He was a prominent personage at some of the early meetings of the Exeter Rugby Club, and had something to do with the conduct of the business and the appointment of the controlling body. It was a way he had—his influence was present, though he may not ostentatiously interpose. Cricket, too, claimed him as an admirer, and during the present season he has been a frequent visitor to Pennsylvania to witness the contests between clubs and counties. His familiar and always welcome figure will be missed at both the Football and Cricket County Grounds."

— THE —

Rifle Brigade Centenary Memorial Window in Winchester Cathedral.

SINCE the completion of the Rifle Brigade Centenary Memorial Window in Winchester Cathedral in October, 1900, a strong feeling has arisen among those connected with the Regiment that it would be very desirable if all the eight panels below the Window were to be filled by Brasses in memory of those of the Regiment who die on active service.

It will be in the memory of all who were interested in the original movement in 1898, that at the time the Window was decided upon, the two centre spaces in the lower row of panels, were already occupied by the Hampshire Regimental Memorial, whilst in one of the panels in the upper row there was a private memorial. These are shown in the illustration of the window which appeared in CHRONICLE for 1900. The then Dean of Winchester (Dr. Stephens) agreed to remove the private memorial, but with regard to the Hampshire Memorial, after careful investigation it was decided that this would be impossible.

The Committee, after further search and much correspondence, having come to the conclusion that the window above the Hampshire Memorial was the most suitable one for the object they had in view, finally decided upon it, despite the manifest drawback that the memorial of another regiment was already placed immediately below it. This was admittedly to be regretted, but under the circumstances there seemed to be no means of avoiding it.

At the time when subscriptions were received from past and present Riflemen to defray the costs of the proposed Centenary Memorial, a minority of those who contributed expressed a hope that some portion of the money collected would be devoted to some purpose for the benefit of the men of the Regiment, especially of old soldiers. Bearing this in mind, when the Crimean Memorial on Cathcart's Hill, outside of Sebastopol, and the Centenary Memorial Window at Winchester had been completed and paid for, the Committee, towards the end of 1903, decided to vote £300 of the surplus funds to the completion of the Cottage Homes at Winchester, which were at the time in difficulties, owing to insufficient money having been collected to build more than one and a half of the proposed cottage blocks. This sum (£300) was paid over by the Committee to the Cottage Homes Fund, and with the result that the second cottage block was completed and named the "Centenary Cottage" in the summer of 1904.

In the autumn of 1904, the Officers of the Hampshire Regiment, who were then engaged on a memorial to the Officers and men of their Corps who had died in South Africa, approached the Rifle Brigade Memorial Committee with a view to ascertain whether the Rifle Brigade would be willing to remove the Rifle Brigade Brass tablet already placed above the Hampshire Memorial in the upper row under the Rifle Brigade Window, so as to enable the Hampshire Regiment to place two more marble tablets above those of their Corps already in position in the lower row. The result of such an arrangement would have been to allot the whole four inner panels (top and bottom rows) to the Hampshire Regiment, leaving the outer spaces on either side to the Rifle Brigade.

This matter was most carefully considered by the Rifle Brigade Committee, and it was unanimously decided that such a proposition could not be entertained, especially in view of the fact that a large number of subscriptions had been obtained from past and present Officers of the Regiment on the specific understanding that the whole of the available spaces under the window which the late Dean of Winchester had promised should be reserved for the Rifle Brigade, were to be eventually filled by Rifle Brigade brasses.

A counter proposition on the part of the Rifle Brigade was made about the same time to the effect that the Hampshire Regiment should be

invited to remove their two tablets from below the Rifle Brigade Window to a place under, or adjacent to, their own Memorial Window. This proposition was considered by the Officers of the Hampshire Regiment, but was decided by them to be inadmissible. In addition to this, in November, 1904, three Officers who had formerly served in the Hampshire Regiment, the King's Royal Rifles and the Rifle Brigade, reported to the Committee that "after some considerable time in the Cathedral, they had come to the conclusion that there was no suitable place to which the Hampshire Memorial could be moved."

There the matter rested, and the process of filling up the vacant spaces, in the top row by memorials to the Officers and men of the Rifle Brigade who died in the Sudan and in South Africa, was carried out in accordance with the original scheme of the Memorial Committee.

Some nine months later, in August, 1905, the matter was reopened by the Hampshire Regiment, who then expressed their willingness to remove their two marble tablets from below the Rifle Brigade Centenary Window to "another site," provided the Rifle Brigade would :—

(1) Bear all expenses due to moving these tablets.

(2) Undertake to make good any damage which might be incurred in moving them.

(3) Pay all necessary fees to the Dean and Chapter for new sites.

In other words, to be responsible for, and to pay for, the whole undertaking.

Further correspondence thereupon ensued, and the following estimate was obtained :—

(1) To moving the Hampshire tablets	...	£130	0	0
Dean's fees for new site for same	...	48	6	0
<hr/>				
		£178	6	0
<hr/>				

(2) In the event of the two Hampshire tablets being broken in the above process of removal, the *total* cost to be :—

To providing two new tablets	...	...	£274	0	0
Engraving same	...	...	28	11	3
Dean's fees as above	...	...	48	6	0
<hr/>					
			£350	17	3
<hr/>					

Mr. Newman, the sculptor, who made a careful examination of the tablets, has stated that "he thinks the Marble Tablets can possibly be removed by breaking away the top of each slab, and slipping the rest of the tablets out of the panels in which they are fixed."

The Dean and Chapter have consented to accept a reduced fee of £24 3s. (in place of £34 13s.) for *each* panel in the new site, making a total of £48 6s. as above, in place of £69 6s.

The present Dean (Dr. Furneaux) has further written to the Rifle Brigade Committee to say that no *further fees* will be charged for the two spaces vacated by the Hampshire Regiment, and that he will leave written instructions that these are to be

reserved for the Rifle Brigade when required on some future occasion. The Committee have written to the Officers of the Hampshire Regiment to convey their thanks to them for their courtesy for offering to allow their tablets to be moved, and informing them that the whole matter will now be referred to the Officers Past and Present of the Rifle Brigade without delay. Such, then, is the present situation.

It now remains to adopt some means for raising the necessary funds.

The financial position is as follows :—

A sum of £150 is required *at once*, with guarantees for a further sum of £175, so as to provide for the very possible event of the tablets being broken in the process of removal. It is calculated that these sums, together with the balance in hand (£74 17s. 9d.), will be sufficient to meet the liabilities of the case, and any unforeseen expenses attending the same.

Since the issue of the foregoing appeal in December, 1905, it has been found possible to procure an insurance at Lloyd's against damage to the Hampshire Regiment's tablets during removal at a total cost of £21 5s. This has been effected and the work of removal commenced ; but the sum so far subscribed only amounts to £67 15s., and the guarantees to £15 15s. It will thus be seen that even with the £74 17s. 9d. in hand there is

still a deficit, and the Committee therefore appeal to those who have not already subscribed to do so at an early date.

All who are desirous to support the project are invited to fill in the Order Form and send it to their Bankers.

WILLOUGHBY VERNER,
Hon. Sec., Rifle Brigade Memorials
Committee.

Algeçiras, Spain,
March 31, 1906.

RIFLE BRIGADE MEMORIALS FUND.

Order form.

To Messrs.

(A) Please pay Messrs. Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.,
the sum of £ , to be placed to the Credit of the Rifle
Brigade Centenary Memorials Account.

(Signature)

(B) Please send in my name to Messrs. Cox & Co., 16, Charing
Cross, S.W., as promising to subscribe a further sum of £
to the Rifle Brigade Centenary Memorials Account, in the event
of funds being required to pay for the renewal of the Hampshire
Regimental Memorial.

(Signature)

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WILLOUGHBY VERNER,
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Algeçiras, Spain,
March 31, 1906.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all contributions to the CHRONICLE for 1906 may be posted on or before November 1st.

Those responsible for Battalion and Dépôt contributions should send them in complete up to November 1st, and forward a *supplementary* despatch with the Parade State on December 31st.

It is particularly requested that the printed forms for "Records" and "Musketry" be used.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules :—

1. All communications to be written on *one side* only of the paper, leaving a wide margin.

2. All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus : **MALTA**, and that care be taken to spell such names correctly. Non-compliance with this rule causes a vast amount of trouble, both to the Editor and the publishers.

All contributions should be sent to the Editor,

COLONEL VERNER,

Hartford Bridge,

Winchfield, Hants.

Those wishing to become annual subscribers are requested to fill in the form at the end of the volume and send it to the Editor.

Every annual subscriber receives a copy of the CHRONICLE and a Sheet Calendar post free.

PRICES OF CHRONICLES.

(BACK NUMBERS.)

Owing to the prolonged service of the Battalions in South Africa a considerable number of CHRONICLES for the years 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902 are still in stock.

These are now offered for sale to N.C.O.'s and Riflemen at the following prices, which *does not include postage*.

Year.	Bound, Cloth Boards.	Bound Flush, Limp.
1899.		
With 15 illustrations and 209 pp., contains Index for Vols. I. to X., 1890-1899. }	... 2/6	... 2/0
1900.		
Centenary Double Number, with 68 illustrations and maps and 409 pp. }	... 4/6	... 3/6
1901.		
With 10 illustrations and 184 pp.	... 2/6	... 2/0
1902.		
With 9 illustrations and 183 pp.	... 2/6	... 2/0
1903.		
With 17 illustrations and 184 pp.	... 2/6	... 2/0
1904.		
With 13 illustrations and 253 pp.	... 2/6	... 2/0

Copies of the Centenary Double Number, bound cloth boards with *gilt* edges (similar to those issued to Subscribers), can now be obtained for 5s.

In all cases application for back numbers should be made to the Editor.

Owing to the fact that a very large number of Reservists and others returned to civil life on the termination of the War in South Africa, it has been found impossible to notify to such men where they can obtain CHRONICLES dealing with the campaigning in which they took part.

It is hoped that Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers now serving will endeavour to let their old comrades who have ceased to belong to the Battalions know how and where to obtain any copie of the CHRONICLE they may desire.

PORTRAITS OF OFFICERS WHO DIED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Some of the portraits of the Officers of the Rifle Brigade and of the 60th Rifles who lost their lives during the operations in South Africa, 1899-1902, are still in stock.

These portraits are on grey cardboard mounts, and under each portrait is printed the name of the officer, the place where he died, and the date of decease.

No. 1 Plate contains portraits of 13 officers, 60th Rifles, 1899-1900.

No. 2 Plate contains portraits of 17 officers, Rifle Brigade, 1899-1902.

No. 3 Plate contains portraits of 16 officers, 60th Rifles, 1899-1902.

The plates are of uniform size, viz., 19 inches by 27 inches. If required the plates can be framed in suitable 1-inch black fluted frames (with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch *silver* or *gold* slip)

In ordering, please state if the plates are to be sent unframed or framed, and if the latter, whether silver or gold slips are required.

Specimen plates are on view at Messrs. Cox & Co.'s, where MR. FRANK SMITH has kindly consented to take orders for the same. Otherwise orders should be sent and cheques made payable to the publishers, Messrs. JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, Limited, 83-91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W., where also plates are on view.

The prices for the series are as follows :—

				<i>Unframed.</i>	<i>Framed.</i>
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Any One Plate	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 10 0
Any Two Plates	...	...	...	1 17 0	2 15 0
All Three Plates	...	...	...	2 15 0	4 0 0

Where copies are required for Regimental Institutions, Company Rooms, &c., a special reduction will be made if six copies or more be ordered at one time. Applications in such cases should be made to the Editor of the CHRONICLE direct.

Sent free, carriage paid, to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.

NOTE.—The above portraits can also be supplied *unmounted*, suitable for insertion in albums, &c. Price : 60th Rifles set, 5s. ; Rifle Brigade set, 2s. 6d.

Order Form for Rifle Brigade Chronicle.

To Messrs.

*Please pay to MESSRS. COX & Co. the sum of Ten Shillings
as my Subscription to the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE, and continue
to pay the same on January 1st of each year until further orders.*

(Date)

(Address)

(Signature)

